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# INTEGRATED CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN (ICRMP)

For the 411<sup>th</sup> BSB Heidelberg  
2004 - 2008

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**Final  
April 2004**

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In association with FIAK

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## ACRONYMS

<b>AR</b>	Army Regulation
<b>BASOPS</b>	Base Operations
<b>BGB</b>	Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch (German Civil Code)
<b>BSB</b>	Base Support Battalion
<b>BVA</b>	Bundesvermögensamt (Federal Assets Office)
<b>Cat. No.</b>	Catalog Number
<b>DoD</b>	Department of Defense
<b>DPW</b>	Directorate of Public Works
<b>DSchG</b>	Denkmalschutzgesetz (Historic Preservation Act)
<b>FGS-G</b>	Final Governing Standards Germany
<b>GIS</b>	Geographic Information System
<b>HD</b>	Heidelberg
<b>ICRMP</b>	Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan
<b>IFS</b>	Installation Facility System
<b>IMA-E</b>	Installation Management Agency – Europe Region
<b>INRMP</b>	Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan
<b>ITAM</b>	Integrated Training Area Management
<b>KM</b>	Kurpfälzisches Museum
<b>LBO</b>	Landesbauordnung (State Building Code)
<b>LfD</b>	Landesamt für Denkmalpflege (State Authority for the Protection of Cultural Resources)
<b>MTV</b>	Mark Twain Village
<b>NEPA</b>	National Environmental Preservation Act
<b>NHPA</b>	National Historic Preservation Act
<b>ODCSOPS</b>	Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans
<b>OEBGD</b>	Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document
<b>PHV</b>	Patrick Henry Village
<b>TK</b>	Topographische Karte (Topographic Map)
<b>UDB</b>	Untere Denkmalbehörde (Lower Monument Authority)
<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>USAMIB</b>	U.S. Army Mechanized Infantry Brigade
<b>VENC</b>	High Visibility Environmental Compliance

## **GLOSSARY**

### **Adverse Effect**

Changes that diminish the quality or significant value of historic or cultural resources.

### **Apse**

A semi-circular rounded end to a chancel or aisle of a church or temple

### **Archeological Resource**

Any material remains of prehistoric or historic human life or activities. Such resources include, but are not limited to: pottery, basketry, bottles, weapons, weapon projectiles, tools, structures or portions of structures, pit houses, rock paintings, rock carvings, intaglios, graves, human skeletal materials, or any portion of any of the foregoing items.

### **Barrow**

A burial mound. The type of mound built will depend upon the period and the location.

### **Cultural Resources**

Historic properties, cultural items, and archeological resources, collections and associated records as defined by the NHPA (National Historic Preservation Act) and the Host Nation State Historic Preservation Acts (Landesdenkmalpflegegesetze).

### **Cultural Resources Management Program**

Activities carried out under the authority of AR 200-4 and FGS-G to comply with Federal statutes and regulations pertaining to cultural resources.

### **Denkmalliste (Register of Historic Places/Monument List)**

Official Inventories and Lists of Preserved Historic Buildings and Archeological Monuments/Sites. Inventories are kept and maintained by the State Authorities for the Protection of Cultural Resources (Landesdenkmalämter) or the municipalities.

### **Hallstatt Period**

In central European archaeology the terms Hallstatt A (12th -11th century BC) and Hallstatt B (10th - 8th centuries BC) are used as a chronological framework for the urnfield cultures of the Late Bronze Age.

### **Historic Building**

Building that represents a certain type, period or method of construction, provides evidence of the history of a community and has been evaluated as historically significant. In this plan, the term is used for buildings that are preserved and included in the Register of Historic Places (Denkmalliste). The building's age is not the only main criterion for this register, but also the premise that no major changes have been made to the structure.

## **Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP)**

A 5-year plan developed and implemented by or for an installation commander to provide for the management of cultural resources in a way that maximizes beneficial effects on such resources and minimizes adverse effects and impacts without impeding the mission.

## **Limes**

The Limes, the fortified Roman frontier line, is the biggest archaeological object in Central Europe. From its beginning at the Rhine close to Koblenz it runs over a 568 kilometers distance to the Danube river close to Regensburg ( Bavaria). Along this frontier the Romans built 60 forts, at least 900 watchtowers and a number of small forts, fortified buildings and other structures. Originally the word "limes" was used by the Romans to describe a way, which separates two areas from each other. Later it became synonymous for the frontiers of the Roman Empire.

## **Linear Pottery (Bandkeramik Culture)**

First farming communities in central Europe, between 5400 and 4900 BC. Sites are characterized by longhouses with rectangular plans, incised pottery, and a blade technology for chipped stone tools. Farmed materials include emmer and einkorn wheat, peas, lentils, and linseed.

## **Materials Remains**

Physical evidence of human habitation, occupation, use, or activity, including the site, location, or context in which such evidence is situated, including

- Surface or subsurface structures
- Surface or subsurface artifact concentrations or scatters
- Whole or fragmentary tools, implements, containers, weapons, clothing, and ornaments
- By-products, waste products, or debris resulting from manufacture or use
- Organic waste
- Human remains
- Rock carvings and rock paintings
- Rock shelters and caves
- All portions of shipwrecks, or
- Any portion or piece of any of the foregoing

## **Neolithic (New Stone Age)**

The term Neolithic is used to designate a stage of cultural evolution or technological development characterized by the use of stone tools, the existence of settled villages largely dependent on domesticated plants and animals, and the presence of such crafts as pottery and weaving (in Central Europe approx. 6000 BC and 2000 BC).

## **Paleolithic (Altsteinzeit)**

The Old Stone Age - subdivided into three stages, Lower, Middle and Upper, ca. 2 million - 10,000 BC.



**Preservation**

The act or process of applying measures to sustain the existing form, integrity, and material of a building or structure, and the existing form and vegetative cover of a site. It may include initial stabilization work where necessary, as well as ongoing maintenance of the historic building materials.

**Protection**

The act or process of applying measures designed to affect the physical condition of a property by safeguarding it from deterioration, loss, attack or alteration, or to cover or shield the property from danger or injury. In the case of buildings and structures, such treatment is generally temporary and anticipates future historic preservation treatment; in the case of archeological sites, the protective measure may be temporary or permanent.

**Roman Vicus**

Civilian settlement outside a fort.

**Sondage Excavation**

Preliminary investigation prior to an archeological excavation.

**Vestry**

A room that is used for church meetings and classes.

**World Heritage List**

The World Heritage List was established under terms of the Convention Concerning the Protection of World Culture and Natural Heritage adopted in November 1972 at the 17th General Conference of UNESCO. The Convention states that a World Heritage Committee "will establish, keep up-to-date and publish" a World Heritage List of cultural and natural properties, submitted by the States and considered to be of outstanding universal value. The list currently contains more than 500 cultural properties.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The ICRMP is the installation commander's decision document for cultural resources management actions and specific compliance procedures. ICRMPs are internal Army compliance and management plans that integrate the entirety of the installation's cultural resources program with ongoing mission activities, allow for ready identification of potential conflicts between the installation's mission and cultural resources, and identify compliance actions necessary to maintain the availability of mission essential properties and acreage.

The United States Army Europe (USAREUR) has an obligation to act responsibly and effectively in the management and use of natural and cultural resources and lands under their administrative control.

The mission of the 411<sup>th</sup> BSB Heidelberg is to provide Base Operations, force protection and command and control to personnel and units in the BSB's area of responsibility. On order, the BSB executes operations to support deployments, reception, staging and onward movement of forces in the BSB's area of responsibility.

The 411<sup>th</sup> BSB comprises 18 cantonment areas, totaling an area of 1,262 acres (510ha) and two training areas, which consist of 312 acres (126 ha). Most of the installations are located in the vicinity of the cities of Heidelberg, Schwetzingen, Mannheim und Germersheim. Except of the Germersheim installations, which are in Rheinland-Pfalz, all other installations are located in the state of Baden-Württemberg. Most of the installations were constructed in the 1930s by the German Wehrmacht and acquired by the U.S. forces after WWII. However, other installations, such as Patrick Henry Village were designed and constructed by the U.S. forces. A detailed history of the 411<sup>th</sup> BSB Heidelberg can be found in Chapter 3.

The cantonment areas provide a range of facilities including: administrative, housing, warehouse, maintenance and community support facilities together with an airfield. The Training Areas provide two major facilities: The Schwetzingen Training Area, which is mainly used as dismounted training area, and the Oftersheim Small Arms Range. The Small Arms Range comprises rifle ranges, trap and skeet shooting ranges, an archery area, as well as administrative and recreational facilities.

This ICRMP comprises an inventory of cultural resources within the footprint of the 411<sup>th</sup> BSB Heidelberg. A Cultural Resources Inventory was prepared prior to the completion of the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan. The management plan was prepared in close cooperation with the Host Nation Authorities. The earlier inventory was reviewed and updated. Management recommendations have been derived from archive research, site visits and interviews with Host Nation officials and BSB personnel.

The table below provides a summary of findings within the 411<sup>th</sup> BSB Heidelberg.

*Table 1: Summary of Cultural Resources*

ARLOC	Installation Name	Finding: Archeological Site	Finding: Building Site
GE12F	Campbell Barracks	5 profiles from settlement houses, installation located on the Roman Road	Entire installation (final notification on 14 March 1995)
GE19P	Edingen Radio Receiver Facility	None	None
GE30G	Germersheim RTO Facility	None	None
GE30J	Germersheim Army Depot	3 barrows, outside installation	None
GE33J	Hammonds Barracks	None	None (notification from the LFD, 6 October 1999)
GE34E	Heidelberg AFN Relay Facility	Single finds from Roman-Germanic period in the neighborhood	None
GE34F	Heidelberg Golf Course	None	None
GE34G	HD Hospital (Nachrichten Kaserne)	None	Drill Hall (Nr. 3618) (letter, dated 3 April 1995)
GE34J	Heidelberg Com. Support Center	None	None
GE35B	Heidelberg Airfield	None	None
GE45D	Kilbourne Kaserne	None	None
GE46F	Koenigstuhl Radio Relay Station	None	None
GE52L	Mark Twain Village	4 graves, as well as remnants of a Neolithic settlement and single finds	Final decision on the Garrison Church pending (during 2003), Former Villa Fuchs
GE62S	Small Arms Range	None	None
GE654	Patrick Henry Village	Remnants of Roman and medieval settlements close by	Final judgment on the church still pending (memo, dated 5 March 2003)
GE658	Patton Barracks	None	None (letter, dated 4 March 1999)
GE76L	Schwetzingen Training Area	None	None
GE76P	Stem Kaserne	None	None (notification from the LFD, 6 October 1999)
GE846	Tompkins Barracks	None	Panzer Kaserne (notification, 19 October 1999 and 24 February 2000)

If future construction measures may impact archeological or cultural/historic objects, the responsible local State Authorities have to be involved during the design phase. Neglecting this may at least cause work to be stopped combined with costs and fines due to the violation of German laws.

Historic resources that were identified during the preparation of this plan will be treated as potentially listed resources. Information on these resources will be submitted to the host nation authorities using the forms included in Appendix 2. No

construction projects should be executed before a letter of evaluation is obtained from the respective authorities.

The local German Federal States (*Länder*) are responsible for archeological and cultural resources. The *Landesämter für Denkmalpflege* (State Authorities for the Protection of Cultural Resources) provide information and assistance for each of the cultural resources within the limits of the 411<sup>th</sup> BSB Heidelberg. This ICRMP includes Point of Contact Information as well as possible funding opportunities. (See Chapter 7).

The major Host Nation contacts for the 411<sup>th</sup> BSB are listed in the table below:

*Table 2: Major Host Nation Contacts*

Office	Address	Responsibility
Bundesvermögensamt (Federal Assets Office)	Oberfinanzdirektion Karlsruhe Bundesvermögensabteilung Freiburg Stefan-Meier-Strasse 70 79104 Freiburg info@bundesvermoegensamt-freiburg.de	Overall German contact for all issues concerning the administration of U.S. Army installations in Heidelberg
Landesamt für Denkmalpflege (State Authority for the Protection of Cultural Resources)	Baden-Württemberg:  Bodendenkmalpflege (Archeological Cultural Resources Service) Amalienstr. 36 76 133 Karlsruhe Dr. Gaubartz-Sattler Tel 0721-9185-402  Baudenkmalpflege (Historic Buildings and Monuments Service) Moltkestraße 74 76 133 Karlsruhe Dr. Diruf Tel 0721-926-4814	Supreme State Authority, participates in the implementation of the State Historic Preservation Act, supplies expert advice, is actively involved in the inclusion of cultural resources in the registers of historic places, and in authorization procedures for planned construction measures on federal property.

## 1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

### 1.1 ABOUT THIS PLAN

This ICRMP is the installation commander's decision document for cultural resources management actions and specific compliance procedures at the 411<sup>th</sup> BSB Heidelberg. ICRMPs are internal Army compliance and management plans that integrate the entirety of the installation cultural resources program with ongoing mission activities, allow for ready identification of potential conflicts between the installation's mission and cultural resources, and identify compliance actions necessary to maintain the availability of mission essential properties and acreage. Cultural Resources Management at the 411<sup>th</sup> BSB Heidelberg must comply with public laws, support the military mission, and be consistent with sound principles of cultural resources management.

ICRMPs are 5-year plans for compliance with the requirements outlined in AR 200-4 (1 October 1998) and are prepared following the guidelines outlined in DA PAM 200-4 (1 October 1998). This plan has been written in accordance with the Final Governing Standards (FGS) for Germany (DoD, January 2003). The FGS provide environmental compliance requirements applicable to DoD installations and US Forces' activities in the Federal Republic of Germany. These standards combine both Host Nation and US legislation. The five-year cycle for this ICRMP is 2004 – 2008.

The ICRMP serves as a guide to accomplish the missions of the cultural resources program. Each year it is updated in a continual cycle to extend its reach. The installation maps also need to be updated during the preparation and updating process. Coordination between the respective divisions and offices, as described in 1.2, is thus an important component of the plan preparation process.

### 1.2 POINTS OF CONTACT AND RESPONSIBILITIES

#### 1.2.1 U.S. ARMY POINTS OF CONTACT

Most offices that require cultural resources integration fall under the Directorate of Public Works (DPW). The DPW is responsible for managing roads, buildings, and natural and cultural resources at the 411<sup>th</sup> BSB Heidelberg. The DPW maintains and manages land to conserve biodiversity, and ensure that the installation complies with federal and state environmental laws and regulations. DPW is responsible for the implementation of ICRMPs and Integrated Natural Resources Management Plans (INRMPs). All cultural resources management activities need to be coordinated with other directorates, such as ODCSOPS.

### **1.2.1.1 Cultural Resources Program Coordinator**

The Cultural Resources Program Coordinator is responsible for the management and general oversight of the program by providing the expertise for organizing, prioritizing, and administering the 411<sup>th</sup> BSB Heidelberg's Cultural Resources Program. Cultural resources management should be integrated into all environmental review and resources protection programs, land use and Range Control programs, military activities, and military and civilian construction projects at the planning, design, and execution levels. At the 411<sup>th</sup> BSB Heidelberg, the Cultural Resources Program is administered and coordinated by the Environmental Office.

### **1.2.1.2 Master Planning Point of Contact**

The primary goal of the master plan is to plan facilities that support the long-range goals of the Army and the missions and personnel assigned to an installation in an efficient, economical, and environmentally responsible manner. Historic sites and their maintenance need to be considered in the planning and design process of new construction projects. The cultural resources management program needs to be closely coordinated with the master planner. Once a resource has been identified, master planning needs to be informed and maps updated.

### **1.2.1.3 Real Property Point of Contact**

The Real Property branch maintains inventories of all real property and facilities within the installation. Real property personnel need to be informed about the status of historic building and preservation issues. Historically preserved structures should also be included in the IFS (Installation Facility System).

### **1.2.1.4 Environmental Management Point of Contact**

The Cultural Resources Program is managed in close cooperation with the Environmental Management Program. Natural Resource Management decisions must be coordinated with Cultural Resource Management decisions and vice versa. All ground-disturbing activities such as forest management, habitat management, etc., may have a potential impact on historic and archeological resources. Historic site maintenance must consider natural resources issues such as threatened and endangered species, habitats, wetlands, etc.

### **1.2.1.5 Range Control/Training Support ITAM POCs**

Training issues need to be integrated into the cultural resources management program. ITAM projects must be planned in close coordination with cultural and natural resources managers to minimize the impact on valuable resources and ensure compliance with the respective laws and regulations. However, no archeological sites or historic buildings are currently known of in both training areas.

#### **1.2.1.6 Project Coordination at the 411<sup>th</sup> BSB Heidelberg**

New projects within the 411<sup>th</sup> BSB Heidelberg are discussed at the weekly “Board of Directors Meeting”. Every new work order is presented by the respective Division Chief. The representatives of the other divisions may comment on the projects or express possible concerns. The EMO must additionally be notified in advance of any project that involves excavation works.

If projects are commissioned to the Staatl. Hochbauamt, this authority is responsible for the consideration of cultural resources concerns and for the initiation of permitting procedures.

Table 3: US Army Points of Contact

Responsibility/Division/ Branch	POC	Address	Phone	E-mail
Cultural Resources Management (administered by Environmental Management Office)	Ms. Astrid Blades	DPW Czernyring 13 Building # 3962 69115 Heidelberg	civ. 06221-4380-3141 DSN 387-3141	astrid.blades@bsbdpw.heidelberg.army.mil
Environmental Management Office	Mr. Daniel Welch	DPW Czernyring 13 Building # 3962 69115 Heidelberg	civ. 06221-4830-3140 DSN 387-3140	daniel.welch@bsbdpw.heidelberg.army.mil
Master Planning	Mr. Jim Kirschenman	DPW Czernyring 13 Building # 3962 69115 Heidelberg	civ. 06221-4380-3120 DSN 387-3120	jim.kirschenman@bsbdpw.heidelberg.army.mil
Real Property	Ms. Sabine Stein	DPW Czernyring 13 Building # 3962 69115 Heidelberg	civ. 06221-4380-3124 DSN 387-3124	sabina.stein@bsbdpw.heidelberg.army.mil
Training Support	Mr. Joe Kelly	Range Oftersheim	civ. 06202-806149	range@26asg.heidelberg.army.mil
IMA EURO	Mr. Martin Elyn	Installation Management Agency – Europe Region Environmental Office Zengerstr. 1 69126 Heidelberg	civ. 06221 - 577699	martin.elyn@ima-e.army.mil



## 1.2.2 Host Nation Agency Points of Contact

In Germany, land to be used by the U.S. Forces is inventoried and placed under control of the German Federal Assets Office (Bundesvermögensamt [BVA]). Any action that requires a permit, license, or other form of official permission in accordance with German law will be notified to the locally responsible Federal Assets Office. The BVA will process the necessary administrative steps to obtain the appropriate permit, license, or other form of official permission on behalf of DoD. For cultural resources management, the BVA will assist in all necessary permission procedures.

As most of Germany's Cultural Resources management is administered by the German Federal States, the Landesämter für Denkmalpflege (State Authority for the Protection of Cultural Resources), as the expert authority for cultural resources (both historic buildings and archeological resources), is the main contact for the U.S. Army Cultural Resources Managers. The State Authority for the Protection of Cultural Resources maintains the monument lists, provides expert advice and assists the lower monument authority to process the authorization requests for construction works where cultural resources are involved.

*Note:*

*According to the decision by the State of Baden Wuerttemberg (committee meeting on 25 March 2003), an administrative reform will come into effect within the next two years. As a measure of the re-organization process, the Landesamt für Denkmalpflege (State Authority for the Protection of Cultural Resources) will be closed and the responsibilities distributed to the four Regional Boards (Regierungspräsidien). It is likely that in the future there will not be uniform statewide procedures for the preservation and protection of cultural monuments. The Landesdenkmalgesetz (State Preservation Act) will probably change within the next few years. The procedures and responsibilities are effective at the time this report is prepared and are subject to change.*

If construction works are assigned to the Staatliches Hochbauamt, this agency will undertake the necessary steps in the admission procedure. The Hochbauamt will contact the Untere Denkmalbehörde (Lower Authority for the Protection of Cultural Resources), which is the responsible authorizing agency. It is however recommended that the notification form (App. 2) be submitted to both the Bundesvermögensamt and the Landesdenkmalamt early in the project planning and design process for constructions that could potentially affect cultural resources. (Details can be found in chapter 7.)

Table 4: Host Nation Agency Points of Contact

Authority	POC	Mailing Address	Phone	Fax	E-mail
Bundesvermögensamt (Federal Assets Office)	Mr. Hirsch	Oberfinanzdirektion Karlsruhe Bundesvermögensabteilung in Freiburg Postfach 79082 Freiburg	0761 – 204 - 0	0761 – 204 - 2444	
State Authority for the Protection of Cultural Resources Baden-Wuertt. (Historic Buildings Branch)	Dr. Diruf	Landesdenkmalamt Baden- Württemberg Abtl. Baudenkmalpflege Moltkestr. 12 76133 Karlsruhe	0721-926-4814	0721-926-4801	none
State Authority for the Protection of Cultural Resources Baden-Wuertt. (Archeological Sites branch)	Dr. Graubartz-Sattler	Landesdenkmalamt Baden- Württemberg Abtl. Bodendenkmalpflege Amalienstr. 36 76133 Karlsruhe	0721-918-5402		
Heidelberg representative of the LDA Karlsruhe	Dr. Ludwig Mr. Benner	Kurpfälzisches Museum Schiffgasse 10 69045 Heidelberg	06221-5834-27/18	06221-583490	kurpfaelzischesmuseum@heidelberg.de
Mannheim representative of the LDA Karlsruhe	Dr. Ursula Koch Dr. Hans-Peter Kraft	Engelhorn-Reiss-Museum B4, 10° 68159 Mannheim	0621-293-3155	0621-293-9863	Reiss-engelhorn- museen@mannheim.de
State Authority for the Protection of Cultural Resources Rheinl.-Pfalz (Historic Buildings Branch)	Dr. A.Schumacher	Landesdenkmalamt Rheinland Pfalz Bau- und Kunstdenkmalpflege Schillerstr. 44 55116 Mainz	06131-2016-221	06131-2016-111	lad@landesdenkmalamt.rlp.de
State Authority for the	Dr. Rüdiger Schulz	Landesdenkmalamt	06232-6757-46	06232-6757-60	haus@archaeologie-speyer.de

Protection of Cultural Resources Rheinl.-Pfalz (Archeological Sites branch)		Rheinland Pfalz Abtl. Archäologische Denkmalpflege Kleine Pfaffengasse 10 67346 Speyer			
Lower Authority for the Protection of Cultural Resources Stadt Mannheim	Dr. Ryll	Stadt Mannheim Amt für Baurecht und Umweltschutz Collinistr. 1 68161 Mannheim	0621-293-7545	0621-28012	
Lower Authority for the Protection of Cultural Resources Stadt Heidelberg	Mr. Bender Ms. Graasberger	Stadt Heidelberg Amt für Baurecht und Denkmalschutz Kornmarkt 1 69045 Heidelberg	06221-582550	0662-582590	baurechtsamt@heidelberg.de
Lower Authority for the Protection of Cultural Resources Rhein-Neckar-Kreis	Ms. Käfer	Rhein-Neckar-Kreis Dezernat IV, Baurechtsamt Untere Denkmalschutzbehörde Kurfürstenanlage 38-40 69117 Heidelberg	06221-522327	06221-522477	info@rhein-neckar-kreis.de
Lower Authority for the Protection of Cultural Resources Stadt und Kreis Germersheim	Mr. Klesy	Kreisverwaltung Germersheim Abtl. 6, Referat 63 76725 Germersheim	07274-53-0	07274-53229	kreisverwaltung@kreis-germersheim.de

## 2. LAWS AND REGULATIONS

### 2.1 U.S. LAWS AND REGULATIONS

- **National Historic Preservation Act (15 October 1966 as amended 2000)**

Section 402 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) in the addendum to the 1980 amendments applies to Army actions occurring outside the U.S. That section states that prior to the approval of any federal undertaking outside of the United States which may directly and adversely affect a property on the World Heritage List, or on the applicable country's equivalent of the National Register, the head of a Federal Agency having direct or indirect jurisdiction over such undertakings shall take into account the effect of the undertaking on such properties for the purposes of avoiding or mitigating any adverse effects.

- **Executive Order 12114 Environmental Effects Abroad of Major Federal Actions (4 January 1979)**

The purpose of this Executive Order is the establishment of internal procedures for Federal agencies to consider the significant effects of their actions on the environment outside the United States and to further the purpose of the National Environmental Policy Act, with respect to the environment outside the United States.

- **U.S. Army Regulation 200-4 Cultural Resources Management (1 October 1998)**

The regulation replaces 420-40 and updates the policies for managing cultural resources to meet legal compliance requirements and to support the military mission.

- **DA PAM 200-4 Cultural Resources Management (1 October 1998)**

This DA Pamphlet provides implementing guidance for Army policy requirements contained in AR 200-4, outlines a cultural resources management strategy and provides guidelines for Integrated Cultural Resources Plan preparation.

- **Final Governing Standards (FGS) for Germany (January 2003)**

The FGS-G provide specific standards for the protection of environment, natural and cultural resources for DoD activities and installations in Germany. Chapter 12 contains criteria for plans and programs needed to ensure proper protection and management of cultural resources, such as properties included on the World Heritage List or on the host country's list equivalent to the U.S. National Register of Historic Places.

- [Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document \(March 2000\)](#)

This Guide provides criteria, standards, and management practices for environmental compliance at DoD installations overseas.

## 2.2 HOST NATION LAWS AND REGULATIONS

### Federal Law

- Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch (BGB) *German Civil Code*. (24 August 2002)

Paragraph 984 (“Schatzfundparagraph”) states that “(...) *if an object (treasure) is detected that had been hidden for so long that the owner can no longer be traced, and upon detection is taken possession of, half of the object becomes the property of the finder, the other half becomes the property of the owner of the property on which the object had been hidden.*”

### State Law

The preservation of historic buildings and sites is subject to different laws within the German Federal States (Bundesländer). No federal preservation law for historic buildings and sites exists. The Landesdenkmalgesetze (Historic Preservation State Laws) of Rheinland-Pfalz and Hessen is attached in Appendix 4.

Baden-Württemberg:

- [Gesetz zum Schutz der Kulturdenkmale](#) (25 May 1971, last amended 1 July 2001)
  - **§ 2, Article 1 Definition of a Cultural Monument** (Kulturdenkmal): A cultural monument is defined by the public interest in its preservation due to its scientific, historic or artistic value.
  - **§ 6-11, Preservation:** Owners and proprietors of a historic monument are responsible for its maintenance and protection within a reasonable scope. The State may support maintenance measures financially, depending on available budgets. The Untere Baurechtsbehörde represents the Untere Denkmalbehörde (Lower Monument Preservation Office) and is responsible for the approval of preservation measures. Destruction, demolishing and removal of, as well as alterations to the appearance of historic monuments need prior approval by the authorities.
  - **§ 12-15 Registered Cultural Monuments:** Cultural monuments with a special historic significance are listed in the Historic Preservation Register (*Denkmalbuch*). The Upper Historic Preservation Office (Obere Denkmalbehörde within the regional board *Regierungspräsidium*) is responsible for entries in this register. Every alteration to a registered monument, including any type of restoration, reconstructions, extensions, etc requires approval by the authorities. The construction, removal and modification of structures in the immediate vicinity

of a registered monument also need prior approval, if they will significantly alter the appearance of the monument.

- [Landesbauordnung für Baden-Württemberg](#) *State Building Code* (8 August 1995, last amended 10 December 2002)

According to the *Landesbauordnung* (LBO), which is the legal base for all construction projects, major alterations or the demolition of a building require the approval of the respective building authority. Furthermore, protected historic buildings require approval by the lower historic monument authority (*Untere Denkmalbehörde*) for minor alterations (such as window replacement, façade renovations, interior alterations).

## Rheinland-Pfalz

- [Landesgesetz zum Schutz und zur Pflege der Kulturdenkmäler](#) (23 March 1978)
- **§1 Cultural Resources Protection and Maintenance:** Cultural resources protection shall ensure the preservation and maintenance of historic monuments and the continuous surveillance of their condition. The monuments shall also be scientifically researched and results provided to the public. Cultural resources shall be integrated into regional development, urban planning and land use planning. The performance of these tasks is the joint responsibility of the cultural resources protection authorities, owners and proprietors of the respective object and the municipalities.
- **§2 Preservation of Cultural Resources:** The owner of the historic monument is responsible for its maintenance within a reasonable scope. All authorities involved must consider cultural resources protection issues at all times during planning processes or measures that will affect cultural resources in any way. Constructions or measures that will alter cultural resources in stock or appearance or economic value must be limited to absolutely necessary measures.
- **§3 Definition of a Cultural Monument (Kulturdenkmal):** Cultural Monuments are objects from the past that provide
  - artistic or intellectual evidence
  - traces or remains of human life, or
  - distinct characterizations of towns or communities.

Furthermore, their preservation and maintenance is of public interest

- for scientific, artistic or landscape planning reasons
  - for the promotion of historic awareness, and
  - for the enhancement and vitalization of the environment.
- **§12 Reporting Duties:** All damage to or defects in cultural monuments must be reported immediately to the respective Authority (*Untere Denkmalbehörde*). If the

owner decides to sell a cultural monument, he must notify the authority in advance.

- **§12 Approval of Modifications:** All modifications to the cultural monument need to be reported to the authorities in advance, and require official approval. Modifications include renovating, demolishing, moving or removal of the object.
- **§ 16 & 17 Findings:** Findings are defined as objects that are assumed to be cultural monuments at the time of detection. Findings must be reported immediately to the historic preservation office.

### 3. LOCATION AND HISTORY

#### 3.1 LOCATION AND SETTING

The 411<sup>th</sup> BSB Heidelberg consists of 20 installations that are mostly located in the vicinity of the cities of Heidelberg, Schwetzingen, Mannheim and Germersheim. All installations, except of the Germersheim installations, which are in the state of Rheinland-Pfalz, are located in the state of Baden-Württemberg.

According to the German Landscape classification, the 411<sup>th</sup> BSB is situated in five geographical regions: The *Neckar-Rheinebene* (*Neckar and Rhine plain*), *Hardtebenen* (*Hardt plain*), *Nördliche Oberrheinniederung* (*northern upper Rhine lowlands*), *Vorderpfälzer Tiefland* (*Palatinate lowlands*), and *Sandstein Odenwald* (*sandstone Odenwald highlands*).

Most of the installations are located in and around Heidelberg within the *Neckar-Rheinebene*, a rather flat riverine landscape, overlain by layers of eolian sand in many parts. The principle land uses adjacent to the 411<sup>th</sup> BSB installations are industrial and residential areas. Outside the city limits, main land uses are industry, forestry and agriculture

Detailed information on natural settings of the 411<sup>th</sup> BSB Heidelberg can be obtained from the Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP), available at the Environmental Management Office.



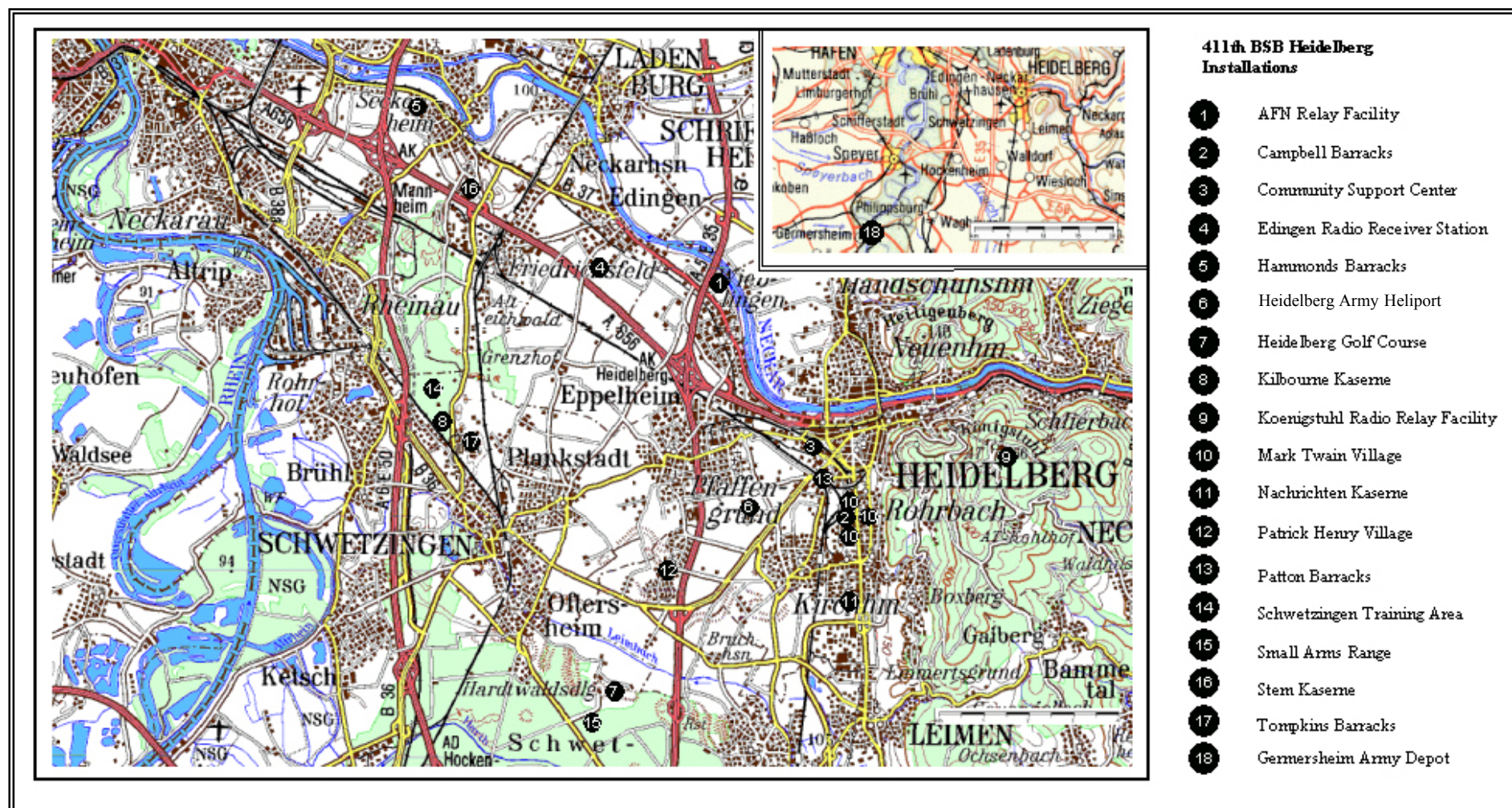


Figure 1: Overview Map 411<sup>th</sup> BSB Heidelberg

## 3.2 HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF HEIDELBERG

*"I have never enjoyed a view which had such a serene and satisfying charm about it as this one gives."*

*Mark Twain, 1878 in Heidelberg*

The City of Heidelberg is first mentioned in a document of Schönau Monastery dated 1196. The history of the place where the Neckar leaves the narrow Odenwald valley, however, dates back to the Paleolithic Era. In 1907, the jawbone of the so-called "Heidelberg Man (*Homo heidelbergensis*)" was found in Mauer near Heidelberg. This find was one of the earliest pieces of evidence of human life in Europe.

The region was later settled by Celtic tribes, and was eventually absorbed into the Roman Empire. Since 40 AD, there had been a fort occupied by the 24th Roman Cohort and the 2nd Cyrenaican cohort in today's municipal district of Neuenheim. The camp was overrun by the Germanic confederation known to the Romans as the Alemanni in the year 260. This was part of a massive onslaught over the Limes border fortifications that caused the Roman empire to permanently pull back its border to the west bank of the River Rhine.

In the year 764 Lorsch Monastery was erected. In 863, the monastery of St. Michael was founded on the Heiligenberg ("Holy Mount") inside a double Celtic rampart (dating from 5 B.C.), and around 1130, Neuburg Monastery was built in the Neckar Valley. At the same time, the bishopric of Worms extended its influence into the valley, founding Schönau Monastery in 1142. It was from a tiny hamlet at the foot of a Worms castle that Heidelberg eventually developed.

In 1386 the Count Palatine, Ruprecht I, one of the seven Imperial Prince Electors, founded Heidelberg University, which played a leading part in the era of humanism and reformation and in the conflict between Lutheranism and Calvinism in the 15th and 16th centuries. A few months after the proclamation of his 95 theses, in April 1518, Martin Luther was received with high honors in Heidelberg, where he defended the theses.

In 1618 the Protestant Elector, Friedrich V, accepted the Bohemian crown. He is known as the "Winter King," as he only reigned for one winter. When he left to fight for the crown of Bohemia, his forces were crushed in the battle of Weissenberg near Prague, one of the major events of the devastating Thirty Year's War. With that defeat, he lost the electorship, which passed to the Catholic Maximilian of Bavaria. This marked the beginning of the Thirty Years' War. In 1622, after a siege lasting two months, Tilly captured Heidelberg. He gave the famous Bibliotheca Palatina from the Church of the Holy Ghost to the Pope as a present.

In 1649 Friedrich's son, Karl Ludwig, was able to return to the royal residence. In 1671, in order to strengthen his dynastic power, he married his daughter Liselotte ("Liselotte of the Palatinate") to the Duke of Orleans.

In 1685, after the death of Liselotte's brother, Louis XIV laid claim to her inheritance. The claim was rejected, and war ensued. In 1689 the castle and the city were captured by French troops and, in 1693, almost totally destroyed.

In 1720, religious conflicts with the citizens of Heidelberg caused the Prince Elector Carl Philipp to transfer his residence to Mannheim, where it remained until the Elector Karl Theodor became Elector of Bavaria in 1777 and established his court in Munich.

In the 18th century the city was rebuilt on the old Gothic layout, but in Baroque style.

In 1803 the Grand Duke Karl Friedrich of Baden re-founded the University, and named it after its two founders, Ruperto Carola. Notable scholars soon earned it a reputation as a "royal residence of the intellect."

In 1815 the Emperor of Austria, the Tsar of Russia and the King of Prussia formed the "Holy Alliance" in Heidelberg.

Here it was decided in 1848 to convene a German National Assembly

In 1849, during the Palatinate-Baden rebellion, Heidelberg was the headquarters of a revolutionary army, which was defeated by a Prussian army near Waghäusel. The city was occupied by Prussian troops until 1850.

Between 1920 and 1933 Heidelberg University's reputation was enhanced by a number of notable physicians (Czerny, Erb, Krehl) and humanists (Rohde, Weber, Gundolf).

In the Second World War Heidelberg escaped bombing. In 1945, thanks to the surgeon Karl Heinrich Bauer and the philosopher Karl Jaspers, the University reopened.

A historic timeline of the Heidelberg area is attached as

### **UNESCO Heritage List**

The Conference of Education Ministers (Kultusministerkonferenz) has included the Historic City Center of Heidelberg in the preliminary German list for registration as a UNESCO World Heritage site following a decision taken on October 23, 1998. The "Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage" of November 16, 1972 and the most recent version of the "Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention" will be the basis for the admission procedure.

The extent of the World Heritage Site was finalized by the municipal council of Heidelberg on 26 June 2003. From west to east, the protected site will comprise the area between Karlstor and Sophienstrasse. The natural northern border will be formed by the Neckar, the southern by the line Friedrich-Ebert-Anlage – Klingentor – Southern edge of the Schlossgarten. The final proposal was signed and submitted on 14 January 2004.

The nominated area of the historic center is surrounded by a buffer zone that will impose limitations on the land use in a belt around the core zone. Current and former

German UNESCO delegates and experts from Heidelberg selected the demarcation that is based on the known historic city limits from 1382 to the 19th century. According to the current proposal that only includes the historic center and not the town surroundings, as initially planned, an acceptance by the UNESCO would not affect the U.S. installations.

Details on the approval proceeding are provided and regularly updated on the city of Heidelberg's website <http://www.heidelberg.de/stadtinf/weltkult.htm>. The responsible authority for the development of the World Heritage site in Heidelberg is the Lower Authority for the Protection of Cultural Resources, which is the Baurechtsamt in Heidelberg.

### 3.3 INSTALLATION HISTORY

The first American troops entered Heidelberg on the morning of Good Friday, 30 March 1945, the city surrendering without a fight. The U.S. units that initially occupied *Großdeutschland-Kaserne* (now Campbell Barracks) are not known, but by 8 May 1945 the caserne was occupied by the headquarters of the U.S. 6<sup>th</sup> Army Group. The Army Group headquarters was inactivated in June 1945, whereupon the headquarters of the U.S. Seventh Army moved from Augsburg to Heidelberg, officially opening at *Großdeutschland-Kaserne* on 22 July 1945.

Campbell Barracks, which today houses the headquarters of the United States Army Europe and Seventh Army (USAREUR/7A) was originally constructed as a Kaserne for the German infantry in 1937 (*Großdeutschlandkaserne*). Since 1945, it has served as a U.S. military headquarters; it is presently the administrative center of the United States Army in Europe and the centerpiece of the Heidelberg Military Community.

The caserne was formally renamed Campbell Barracks on 23 August 1948 in memory of Staff Sergeant Charles L. Campbell, 14th Infantry Regiment, 71st Infantry Division, who was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross posthumously for extraordinary heroism. On 28 March 1945, 2 days before the surrender of Heidelberg, Staff Sergeant Campbell led a patrol across the Rhine River near Mannheim and was killed while covering the withdrawal of his patrol as it returned to the west bank with valuable information.

Hammonds Barracks was also constructed in 1937 for the German infantry. Since 1945, it has served as the location for U.S., NATO and other military functions. The former *Loretto Kaserne* in Seckenheim, Germany, was officially renamed and dedicated as Hammonds Barracks in honor of PFC Hammonds in 1948. Hammonds, a 19-year old native of Wickliffe, Kentucky, was a wireman with Company G, 397th Infantry Regiment. On 11 April 1945, near Heilbronn, PFC Hammonds courageously volunteered and unhesitatingly exposed himself to hostile fire to complete installation of a wire line. He had just completed his task when he was mortally wounded by a sniper's bullet. For this act of valor, he was posthumously awarded the Silver Star. Major General Withers A. Burress, Commanding General of the 100th Infantry Division, sent a letter to PFC Hammonds's mother expressing his sympathies for her loss. In his letter, General Burress promised Mrs. Hammonds that her son's "devotion to duty and his courage will not be forgotten, and will serve to inspire us to better



efforts." Part of the installation, including the Main Gate and several buildings, was recently returned to the German Army.

Tompkins Barracks was originally constructed in 1937-1938 as Panzer Kaserne for the German 1st Panzer Regiment. This installation has served in various capacities since its confiscation in 1945, evolving to its present status as a troop Kaserne with large storage areas to support the storage of float bridges and related equipment.

Patton Barracks was constructed at the turn of the century and has been used as a police academy, WW I prison camp, and Grenadier Kaserne during World War II. It was confiscated by American forces in 1945 and renamed in honor of General George S. Patton in 1948. Approximately half of the existing buildings have been added to the 37-acre site since 1945.

Most of the buildings at Patrick Henry Village were built by the U.S. Forces between 1954 and 1957 and new support buildings continue to be built although available sites are nearly exhausted. Patrick Henry (May 29, 1736 - June 6, 1799) was a prominent figure during the era of the American Revolution. In the opinion of most historians (and most of his contemporaries), he was one of, if not the most radical politician of the period. Henry is perhaps best known for the closing words of a speech he made in the House of Burgesses on March 23, 1775, urging the legislature to take military action against the encroaching British military force:

*"Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!"*

Kilbourne Kaserne was built by the U.S. government in 1951 to house Labor Service Personnel and is now home of the 1st Personnel Command (1st PERSCOM). On 9 March 1966, the post was redesignated Kilbourne Kaserne, in honor of MG Charles E. Kilbourne, who, as a First Lieutenant, was awarded the Medal of Honor during the Philippine Insurrection of 1899.

Nachrichten Kaserne that today serves as the Heidelberg Army Hospital, was confiscated by the U.S. forces in 1945 after it was used as a Kaserne by the German 33rd Signal Battalion. The U.S. government constructed additional buildings between 1952 and 1959.

The residential buildings of Mark Twain Village were mostly constructed between 1950 and 1953. Major renovations were undertaken in the 1980s.

Stem Kaserne was built by the German government in 1939 and used as an administrative and maintenance headquarters for the Autobahn system. It was confiscated by the U.S. Forces in 1945 and belonged to the Mannheim Military Community until it was transferred to Heidelberg in 1975. In 1988 the former Autobahn Kaseme was renamed Brig. Gen. David H. Stem Kaseme in honor of the late General Stem. Stem once served as commander of 2nd Region Criminal Investigation Command, Europe, which had its headquarters at the kaserne, located on the side of the autobahn between Heidelberg and Mannheim. He was also the first chief of the Military Police Corps Regiment and commander of the 95th Military Police Battalion, Mannheim. He died in a military aircraft accident in the United

States in January 1987 while serving as deputy commanding general, U.S. Army Chemical and Military Police Center and commandant of the U.S. Army Military Police School. During 27 years of active Army service, Stem served 10 years with and in support of USAREUR and 7th Army.

*Sources:*

[http://usarmygermany.com/USAREUR\\_City\\_Heidelberg.htm](http://usarmygermany.com/USAREUR_City_Heidelberg.htm)

<http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/facility/fort.htm>

<http://www.wikipedia.com/>

and "Campbell Barracks – The story of a caserne" Published by the Military History Office Heidelberg

## 4. MISSION AND LAND USE

### 4.1 MILITARY MISSION

411<sup>th</sup> BSB Heidelberg is part of U.S. Army Europe/7<sup>th</sup> Army (USAREUR/7A) and the 26<sup>th</sup> Area Support Group (ASG). The Mission of the 411<sup>th</sup> BSB Heidelberg is to provide BASOPS, force protection and command and control to personnel and units in the BSB's area of responsibility. On order, the BSB executes operations to support deployments, reception, staging and onward movement of forces in the BSB's area of responsibility.

Specific mission objectives include, but are not limited to the following:

- Provide a suitable environment to facilitate command and control for U.S. Army and Allied Forces within designated areas of responsibilities;
- Improve Force Protection measures, community activities and services, improve housing and parking;
- Provide administrative offices and facilities to those units supporting and executing the USAREUR mission throughout EUCOM area ;
- Execute operations to support deployed, force protection, reception, staging and onward movement of forces in the area of responsibility in support of USAREUR/7th Army and the 26th Area Support Group (ASG);
- Facilitate safe and effective training for U.S. and other authorized users by providing liaison between the local German governments, Rod & Gun Club staff, and training units.
- Enhance host nation attitudes and cooperation;
- Limit negative impact on the installation and FRG community environments; and
- Provide desired quality of life for all permanently and temporarily assigned soldiers/personnel and family members.

#### 4.1.1 Mission Activities and Impacts on Cultural Resources

The military mission of the 411<sup>th</sup> BSB Heidelberg may potentially impact cultural resources in various ways. The following is a list of potential mission activities within the Cantonment Area that may affect cultural resources:

- Maintenance of buildings, structures or landscapes
- Changes in the use of buildings, structures, or landscapes
- Closure of facilities
- Disabled accessibility programs

- Energy conservation programs
- Hazardous materials removal
- Environmental programs
- Master planning and other planning activities
- Training Activities.

As no cultural resources were identified on training lands within the 411th BSB Heidelberg to date, no adverse effects are expected.

## **4.2 LAND USE**

The cantonment areas provide a range of facilities including: administrative, housing, warehouse, maintenance and quality of life/community support facilities together with an airfield. All cantonment areas have a paved road network. The training areas provide two major facilities: the Schwetzingen Training Area, which is mainly used as a dismounted training area, and the Oftersheim Small Arms Range. Details are listed in the following table.



Table 5: 411<sup>th</sup> BSB Heidelberg Land Use

ARLOC	Major Land Uses
	<b>Cantonment Areas</b>
Campbell Barracks	Administrative facilities including HQ USAREUR/7A
Community Support Center	Administrative, Retail and Base Operations, Maintenance facilities, DPW compound, Self Help Store
Germersheim Army Depot	This location primarily contains warehouse and storage facilities
Hammonds Barracks	Administrative facilities including HQ for U.S. Army Contracting Command Europe, Army Materiel Command Europe (AMC), Civilian Personnel Operations Center and 17 small tenant organizations.
Heidelberg Army Heliport	All Aviation support for HQ USAREUR and home to 411 <sup>th</sup> BSB Fire Dept.
Kilbourne Kaserne	Administrative and warehouse facilities, HQ OFFICE PARK for 1st PERSCOMHQ
Mark Twain Village	Housing and community support facilities including a Child Development Center, Child Care Center, Chapel, Community High and Elementary Schools, and outdoor recreation facilities.
Nachrichten Kaserne	Medical Center Campus
Oftersheim Golf Course	Golf Course
Patrick Henry Village	Housing and community support facilities, Restaurants, Recreation facilities, Sports fields
Patton Barracks	Administrative and maintenance facilities, including Transportation Motor Pool No. 3, HQ of 411 <sup>th</sup> BSB, 26 <sup>th</sup> Support Group and CENTAG support elements, Performing Arts Theater
Stem Kaserne	Warehouse, maintenance and administrative facilities, HQ for boys and girls scouts
Tompkins Barracks	Troop Kaserne combined with related support facilities and operations
	<b>Training Areas</b>
Oftersheim Small Arms Range	Small arms shooting range for U.S. Army, German police and Oftersheim Community Small Arms Range members
Schwetzingen Training Area	Mainly forested land, NBC training facility

### **4. 3 PLANNED MAJOR INITIATIVES**

A number of projects were identified that are planned to improve the mission by providing QOL standards for soldiers, civilians and family members who work and live on the Heidelberg Army Community. In this plan, only those projects were included that coincide with areas where archeological sites or historic buildings were identified. The following list was compiled during two meetings with Master Planning on 24 October 2003 and 01 April 2004.

#### **Patrick Henry Village**

The planning for Patrick Henry Village is still pending. The U.S. Army has inquired for new land south and west of the current installation border. The final decision is still under negotiation. As current force protection standards demand a 45 m clearance zone between the fence and the nearest buildings, there is currently no space for the construction of new buildings. In case of an extension, AAFES will build a new shopping center south of the installation. The area is bordering on an archeological site (Roman settlement, Chapter 6, Catalog # 5).

The planned western extension includes the construction of various community facilities (school, bank, shoppette, etc.). The area is located in the vicinity of several deserted settlements from various eras. Thus, it is likely that the local authorities will monitor any excavation works in both areas.

#### **Tompkins Barracks**

Several buildings at Tompkins barracks are currently being renovated. Other buildings that are part of the protected ensemble will be renovated in the near future. Renovation works include plastering, window replacements and new underground telephone lines.

Furthermore, the demolition of the following buildings is planned: Bldg. # 4206, 4296 & 4271. The buildings are not part of the protected building ensemble.

#### **Campbell Barracks**

The windows of several buildings within the protected building complex (bldg. # 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 14, 31) will be replaced with safety glass. This project is already coordinated with the Landesamt für Denkmalschutz (authority for the protection of cultural resources). The authority provides recommendations for the design of the new windows. The stained glass windows in building # 1 will be removed. They will be displayed at an appropriate place within the kaserne. The project is scheduled to start in 2004.

The Access Control Point at Campbell barracks will be upgraded. It is planned to construct a new building at the location of the current parking lot. Building 11 will be demolished for these constructions.

NATO plans to construct a Joint Headquarters Building at the location of the current building # 53, which will be removed. The site is located outside the historic/protected part of Campbell. As a number of single finds are documented within the area, it can be expected that further remains may be found on the construction site. The Hochbauamt, which is commissioned with the project, has already notified the respective authorities and initiated a preliminary soil and statics survey.

Building # 50 may be demolished for a new parking lot. It is recommended not to remove the large tree located on the future site of the parking lot.

### **Mark Twain Village**

Construction projects planned for Mark Twain Village, which is located in the area of the old roman road ("Römerstrasse") include the demolition of the "Bubble Gym" (Bldg. 3760) and the redesign of the adjacent sports field.

The new fencing that was completed recently did not involve any excavation works.

The former Villa Fuchs, Häusserstr. 8 (Chapter 6, Catalog # 9) will shortly be returned to the Host Nation.

### **Heidelberg Hospital**

No projects are planned that will affect the protected former Drill Hall (Bldg. #3618).

### **AFN Relay Facility**

No projects are planned for the AFN Relay Facility.

### **Germersheim Army Depot**

No projects are currently known of that will affect the archeological resources on Germersheim Army Depot.

## **5. HISTORIC AND ARCHEOLOGICAL DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES**

Prior to the preparation of the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan, an Inventory of historic buildings and archeological sites was conducted to identify if there was a need for a Management Plan. Data compilation for this inventory was carried out by secondary data research at the relevant host nation authorities, 411<sup>th</sup> BSB staff and site visits. Once all resources were identified, management guidelines needed to be established to ensure appropriate conservation for these specific resources.

### **5.1 RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITIES**

#### **5.1.1 Archeological Finds**

Archives:

- Register of Archeological Finds (Fundstellenverzeichnis) and municipal archives (Ortsakten) of Heidelberg and the surrounding communities. (located at the Landesdenkmalamt Baden-Württemberg, Außenstelle Karlsruhe, Amalienstraße 36 and Kurpfälzisches Museum Heidelberg, Schiffgasse 10 and Engelhorn-Reiss-Museum Mannheim (Installations Hammonds Barracks Mannheim and Stem Kaserne)
- Access to the archives of the Landesamt für Denkmalpflege Rheinland-Pfalz, Außenstelle Speyer, Abt. Archäologie (for Germersheim).

Literature:

- Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt Sonderdruck aus Heft 4/1976 S. 272/273,
- zu Schwetzingen: Schwalm, Militärbauten 1982, S. 118 ff
- Wörn: Schwetzingen, Tradition und Zukunft, 1992
- Harder, Militärgeschichtliches Handbuch Baden- Württemberg, 1987

#### **5.1.2 Historic Buildings and Structures and other Cultural Resources**

- Landesamt für Denkmalpflege Baden-Württemberg, Außenstelle Karlsruhe, Abt. Baudenkmalpflege, Moltkestraße 74

### **5.2 DATA COLLECTION**

#### **5.2.1 Site Visits**

18.11. 2002: Site visit by Mr. Stephan Kaltwasser (FIAK):

- Heidelberg Koenigstuhl
- Heidelberg Golf Course

26. 2. 2003: Site visit by Mr Stephan Kaltwasser (FIAK), Jessika Schoplick (WBI)

- Kilbourne Kaserne

- Tompkins Barracks

26. 2. 2003: Site visit by Jessika Schoplick (WBI), Dr. Melanie Mertens, Mr Stephan Kaltwasser (FIAK), and Mr. Kirschenman (DPW)

- Heidelberg Patrick Henry Village

27. 2. 2003 : Site visit by Mr Stephan Kaltwasser (FIAK), Jessika Schoplick (WBI), Dr. Angela Schumacher, LFD Mainz

- Gernersheim Army Depot

12.12.03: Site visit by Ms. Jessika Schoplick (WBI), Mr. Stephan Kaltwasser (WBI), Ms. Sabine Stein (411<sup>th</sup> BSB DPW) and SGT Chisholm

- Campbell Barracks

## 5.2.2 Persons Contacted

*Table 6: Persons Contacted*

Name	Organization/Affiliation	Contact Information
Dr Angela Schumacher	LAD Rheinland-Pfalz, Abt. Arch. Denkmalpflege, Baudenkmalpflege	06131-2016-300
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Mr. Kirschenman	411 <sup>th</sup> BSB Heidelberg, DPW, ETS Div.	06221-4380-3120
Mr. David Scott	411 <sup>th</sup> BSB Heidelberg, DPW, ETS Div.	06221-4380-3136
Ms. Astrid Blades	411 <sup>th</sup> BSB Heidelberg, DPW, Environmental Management Office	06221-4380-3141
Mr. Hirsch	Oberfinanzdirektion Karlsruhe	0761-2040

## **5.3 DOCUMENTATION OF FINDS**

### **5.2.3 Listing of Finds**

A catalog with all official and potential sites was prepared, based on the data compiled from local files or other available sources. A total of five archeological sites, and four building/cultural sites with historic significance were identified. However, one of the protected buildings will be returned to the Host Nation in the near future. The final decision concerning two further potential cultural resources is still pending.

### **5.3.3 GIS Mapping of Finds**

Aerial photos and installation base maps were provided to the contractor by the 411<sup>th</sup> BSB Heidelberg. GIS maps including the locations of all archeological and cultural finds were produced using ESRI ArcView 3.2. Maps were prepared using the UTM projection (WGS84), according to the current U.S. standards. Hard copies of the survey maps can be found in Appendix 1. The GIS is included on the attached data CD.

## **6. LIST OF CULTURAL AND ARCHEOLOGICAL FINDS (CATALOG)**

### **6.1 SUMMARY OF FINDS**

#### **6.1.1 Archeological Evidence**

Archeological evidence has been ascertained at Mark Twain Village, Campbell Barracks, as well as in the premises of Germersheim Army Depot. The registered archeological evidence in Mark Twain Village and Campbell Barracks was however in part already discovered over a century ago, and has (in part) also been fully investigated. Further archeological evidence is assumed within the housing areas due to the expansive structure of these finds: they consist of remnants of Bandkeramik (linear pottery) settlements, i.e. the oldest of all known human settlement structures within Central Europe. The relics are widely scattered, and have possibly even been displaced by the establishment of modern settlements. Relics must thus be expected during all construction works at mark Twain Village and Campbell Barracks.

Further archeological finds are assumed at Germersheim Army Depot. The barrows known to date probably originate from the early Hallstatt period. They have all been damaged, the protection is now primarily targeted at the surroundings of the former barrows, where further burial sites, possibly flat graves, are presumed. This area is located in the western part of the depot.

All other archeological evidence mentioned is located on the immediate outskirts of the US Army installations. It is assumed that these ascertained finds areas could extend into the installations. These areas are thus primarily included in the delimited zones with archeological evidence for well-founded preventive reasons. This also applies to the Roman Road, on which Campbell Barracks, the Army Hospital and Mark Twain Village are located.



Table 7: Summary of Archeological Finds within the 411th BSB Heidelberg

ARLOC Name & No.	Archeological Evidence	Responsible Authorities	Catalog No.
Campbell Barracks GE12F	5 profiles from settlement houses, installation located on the Roman Road	Lfd BW, KM HD	1, 3
Edingen Radio Receiver Facility GE19P	None	Lfd BW, KM HD	-
Germersheim RTO Facility GE30G	None	Lfd RP	-
Germersheim Army Depot GE30J	3 barrows	Lfd RP	11
Hammonds Barracks GE33J	None	Lfd BW, St MH	-
Heidelberg AFN Relay Facility GE34E	Single finds from Roman-Germanic period in the neighborhood	Lfd BW, KM HD	2
Heidelberg Golf Course GE34F	None	Lfd BW, KM HD	-
HD Hospital (Nachrichten Kaserne) GE34G	None	Lfd BW, KM HD	-
Heidelberg Com. Support Center GE34J	None	Lfd BW, KM HD	-
Heidelberg Airfield GE35B	None	Lfd BW, KM HD	-
Kilbourne Kaserne GE45D	None	Lfd BW, KM HD	-
Koenigstuhl Radio Relay Station GE46F	None	Lfd BW, KM HD	-
Mark Twain Village GE52L	4 graves, as well as remnants of a Neolithic settlement and single finds	Lfd BW, KM HD	1, 4
Small Arms Range GE62S	None	Lfd BW, KM HD	
Patrick Henry Village GE654	Remnants of Roman and medieval settlements in the direct vicinity	Lfd BW, KM HD	5
Patton Barracks GE658	None	Lfd BW, KM HD	-
Schwetzingen Training Area GE76L	None	Lfd BW, KM HD	-
Stem Kaserne GE76P	None	Lfd BW, St MH	-
Tompkins Barracks GE846	None	Lfd BW, KM HD	-

### 6.1.2 HISTORIC BUILDINGS

Buildings or complexes worthy of protection exist in four of the installations of the 411<sup>th</sup> BSB Heidelberg. Campbell Barracks, formerly the “*Grossdeutschlandkaserne*” is on the list of cultural resources as entity. The former drill hall (No. 3618) within the grounds of the Heidelberg Hospital (Nachrichten Kaserne) is a registered cultural monument. In addition, the older buildings and the area around the Parade Ground at Tompkins Barracks (former Panzer Kaserne) are on the list of preserved historic buildings as a complex. The fourth protected monument is the former Villa Fuchs. It is located in the Häusserstrasse in Heidelberg and belongs to Mark Twain Village. However, plans exist to return this building to the Host Nation within the near future.

Table 8: Summary of Historical Buildings and Monuments within the 411<sup>th</sup> BSB Heidelberg

ARLOC Name & No.	Historic Buildings	Responsible Authorities	Catalog No.
Campbell Barracks GE12F	Entire installation (final notification on 14 March 1995)	LfD BW, KM HD	6
Edingen Radio Receiver Facility GE19P	None	LfD BW, KM HD	-
Germersheim RTO Facility GE30G	None	LfD RP	-
Germersheim Army Depot GE30J	None	LfD RP	-
Hammonds Barracks GE33J	None (notification from the LfD, 6 October 1999)	LfD BW, St MH	-
Heidelberg AFN Relay Facility GE34E	None	LfD BW, KM HD	-
Heidelberg Golf Course GE34F	None	LfD BW, KM HD	-
HD Hospital (Nachrichten Kaserne) GE34G	Drill Hall (Nr. 3618) (letter, dated 3 April 1995)	LfD BW, KM HD	7
HD Community Support Center GE34J	None	LfD BW, KM HD	-
Heidelberg Airfield GE35B	None	LfD BW, KM HD	-
Kilbourne Kaserne GE45D	None	LfD BW, KM HD	-
Koenigstuhl Radio Relay Station GE46F	None	LfD BW, KM HD	-
Mark Twain Village GE52L	Final decision on the Garrison Church pending (during 2003), Former Villa Fuchs	LfD BW, KM HD	8 9
Small Arms Range GE62S	None	LfD BW, KM HD	-
Patrick Henry Village GE654	Final judgment on the church still pending (memo, dated 5 March 2003)	LfD BW, KM HD	10
Patton Barracks GE658	None (letter, dated 4 March 1999)	LfD BW, KM HD	-
Schwetzingen Training Area GE76L	None	LfD BW, KM HD	-
Stem Kaserne GE76P	None (notification from the LfD, 6 October 1999)	LfD BW, St MH	-
Tompkins Barracks GE846	Panzer Kaserne (notification, 19 October 1999 and 24 February 2000)	LfD BW, KM HD	12

## 6.2 CATALOG MAPS

(Also see Appendix 1 for larger maps)

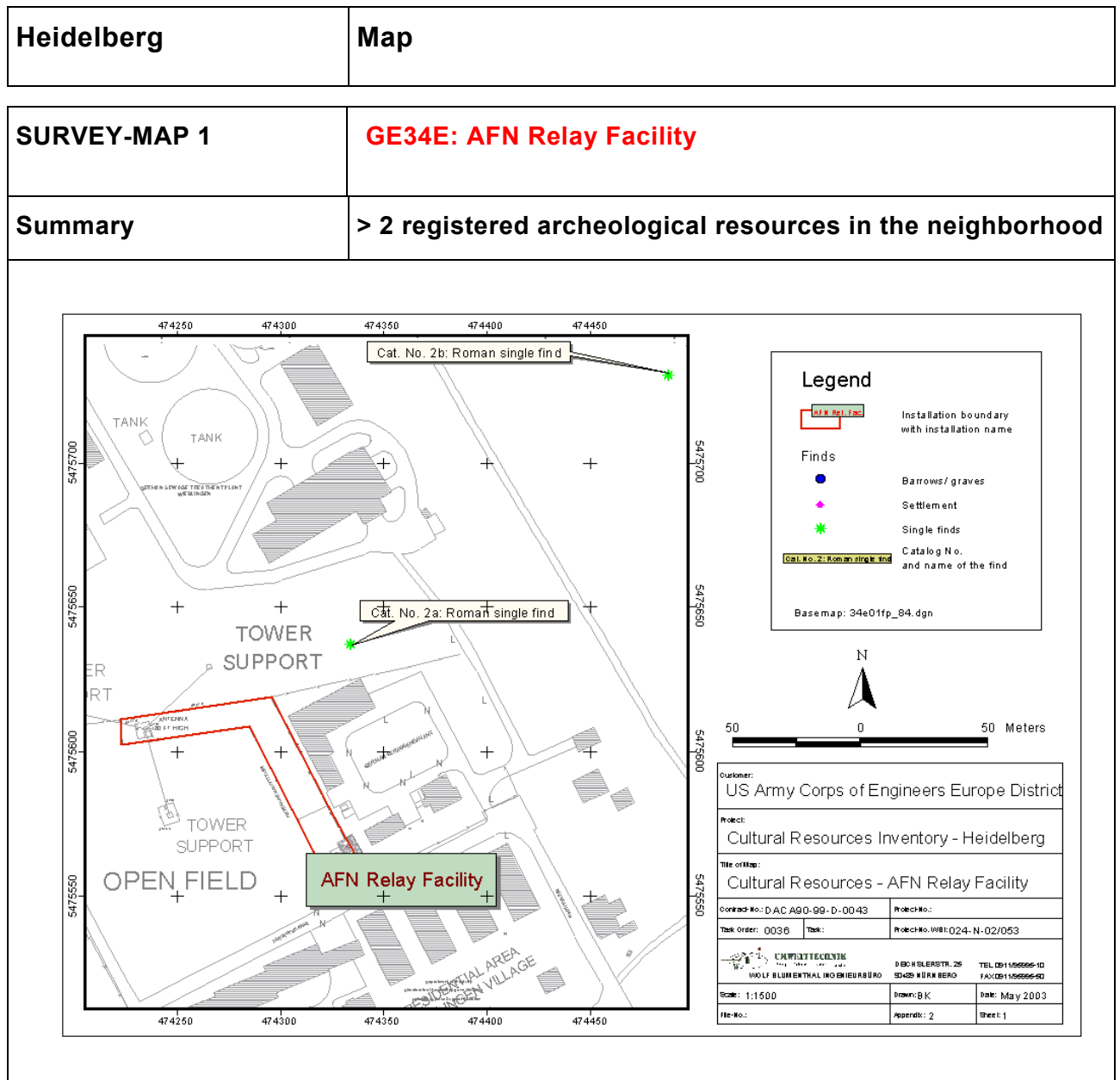


Figure 2: Layout map showing the locations of cultural resources in Heidelberg – AFN Relay Facility

Heidelberg	Map
SURVEY-MAP 2	GE12F: Campbell Barracks      GE52L: Mark Twain Vill.
Summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; several registered archeological resources within the installation or in the neighborhood</li> <li>&gt; 2 cultural monuments</li> <li>&gt; 1 possibly protected building</li> </ul>

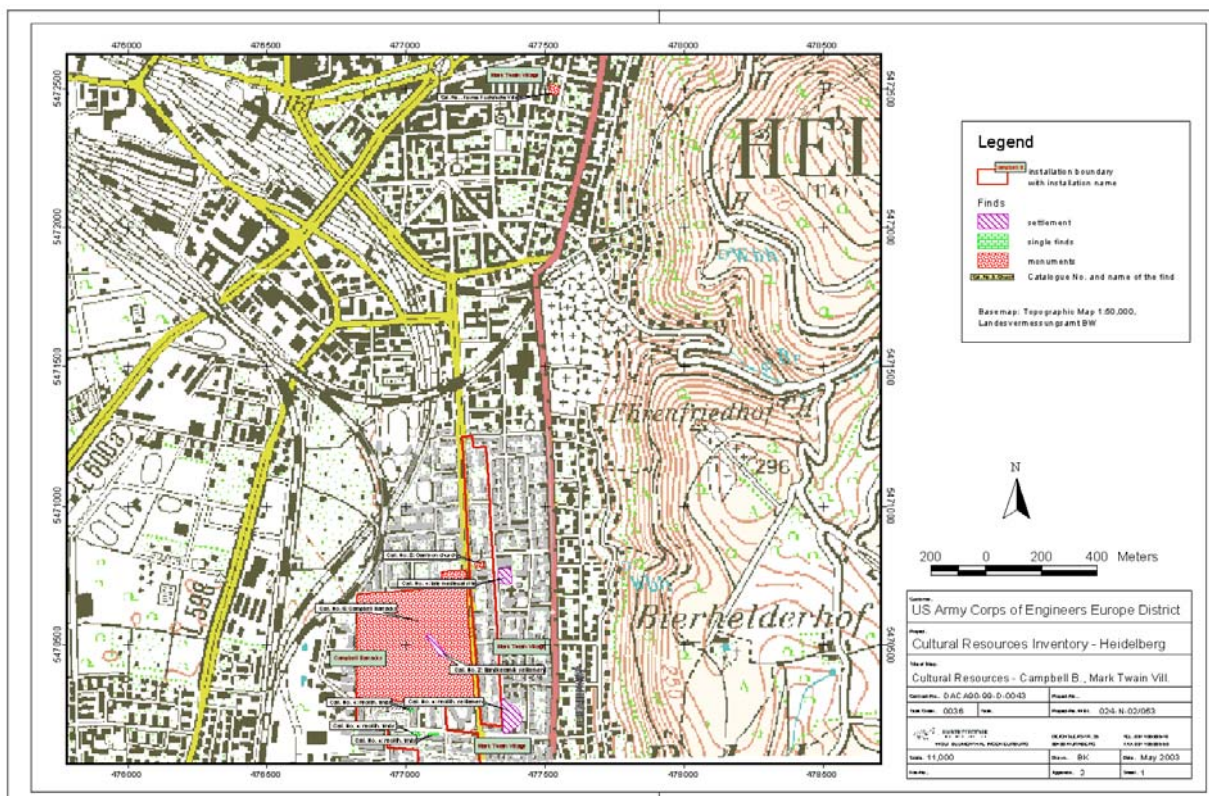


Figure 3: Layout map showing the locations of cultural resources in Heidelberg – Campbell Barracks and Mark Twain Village

Heidelberg	Map
SURVEY-MAP 3	GE654: Patrick Henry Village
Summary	> 1 registered archeological resource in the neighborhood > 1 possibly protected building

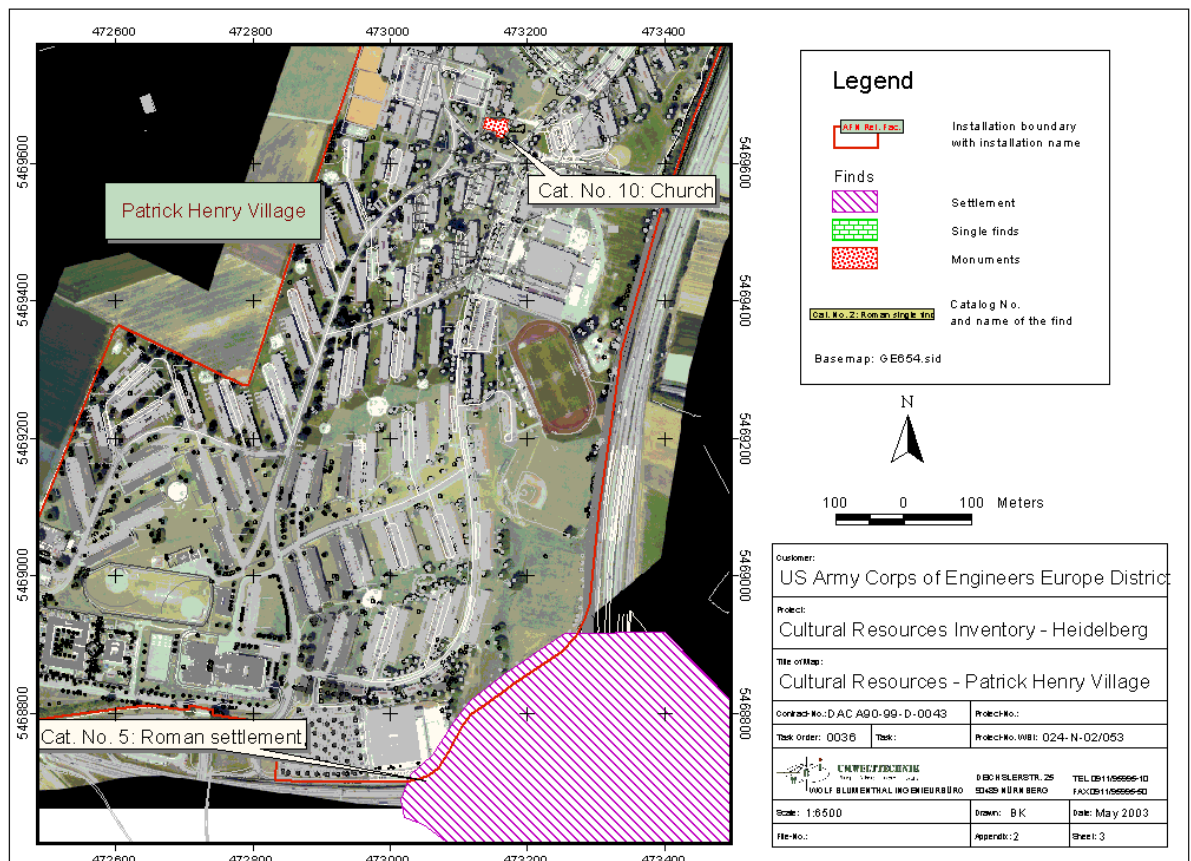


Figure 4: Layout map showing the locations of cultural resources in Heidelberg – Patrick Henry Village



Heidelberg	Map
SURVEY-MAP 4	GE34G: Heidelberg Hospital
Summary	> 1 cultural monument

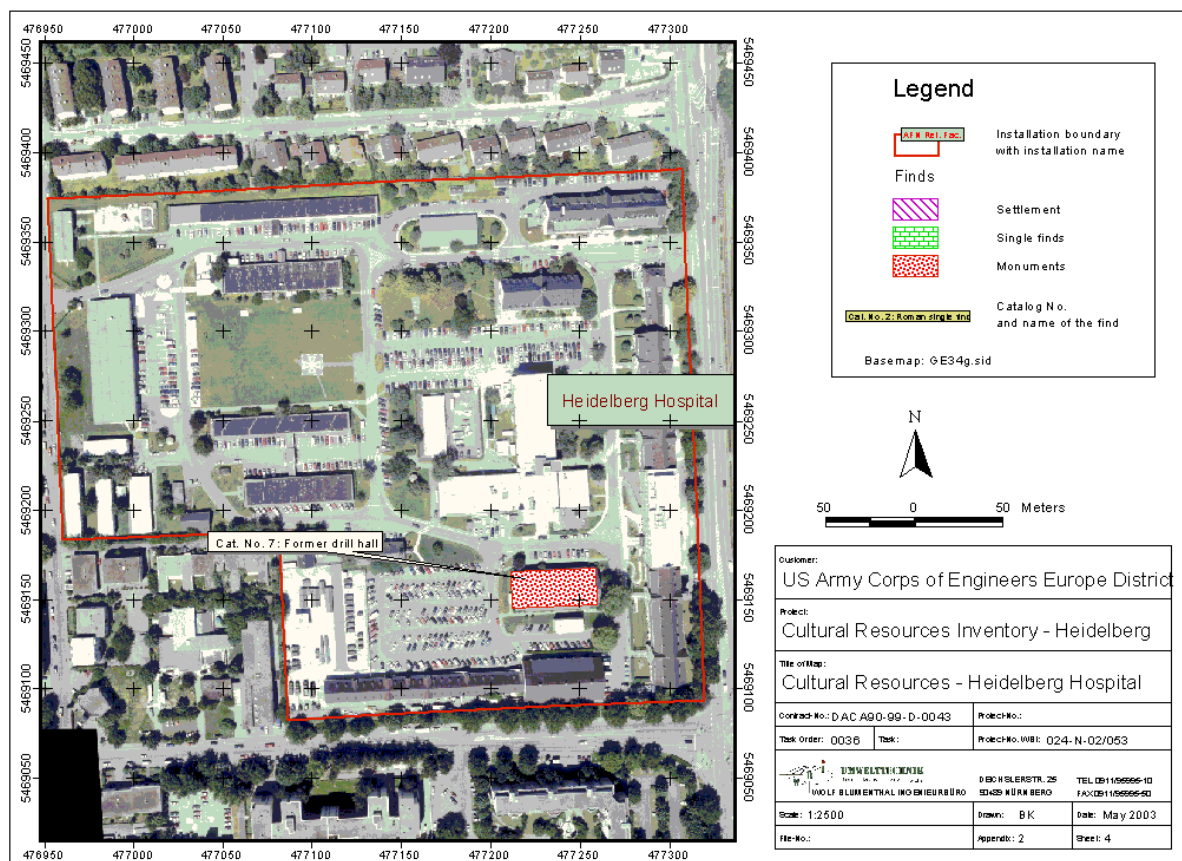
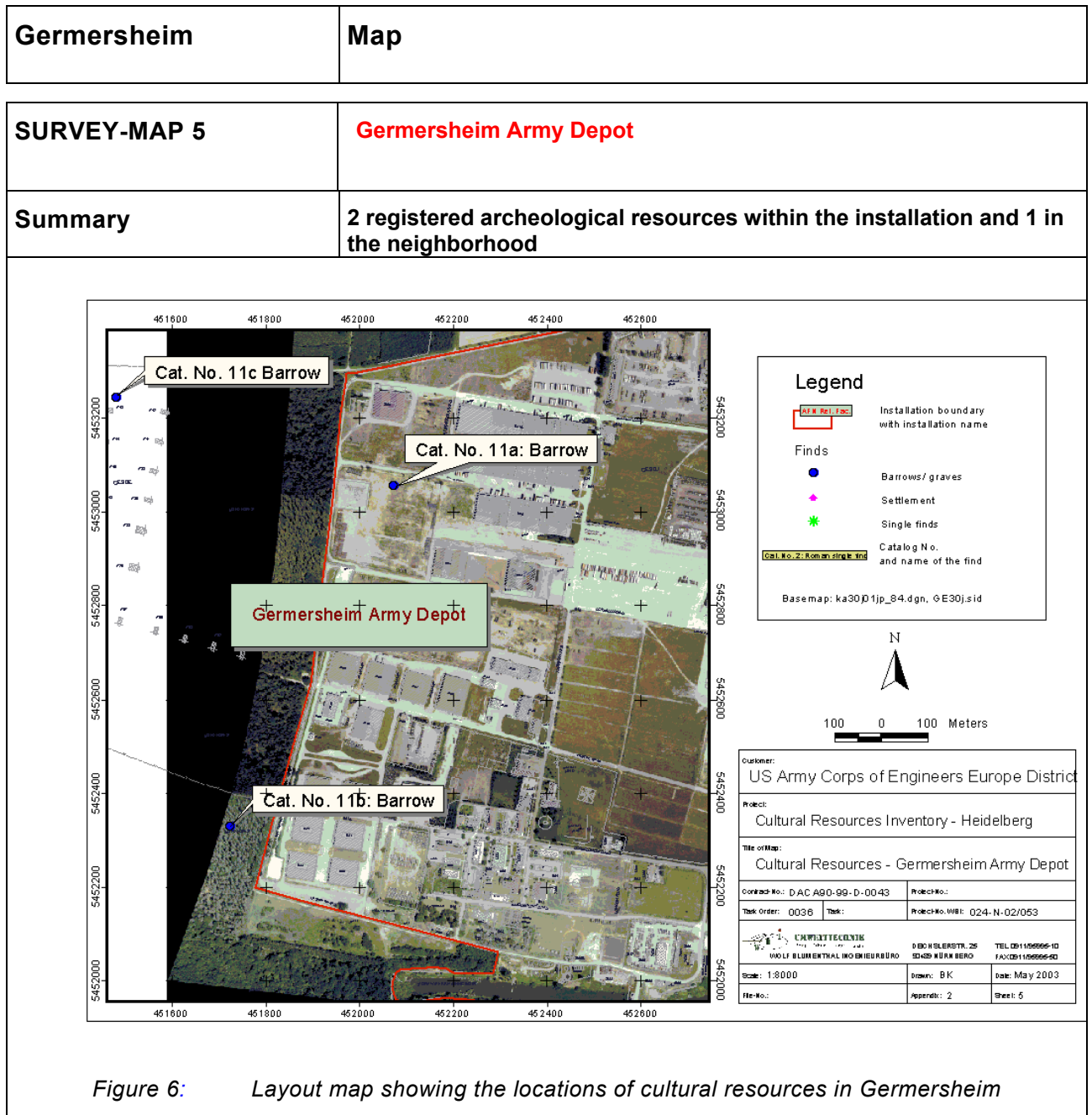
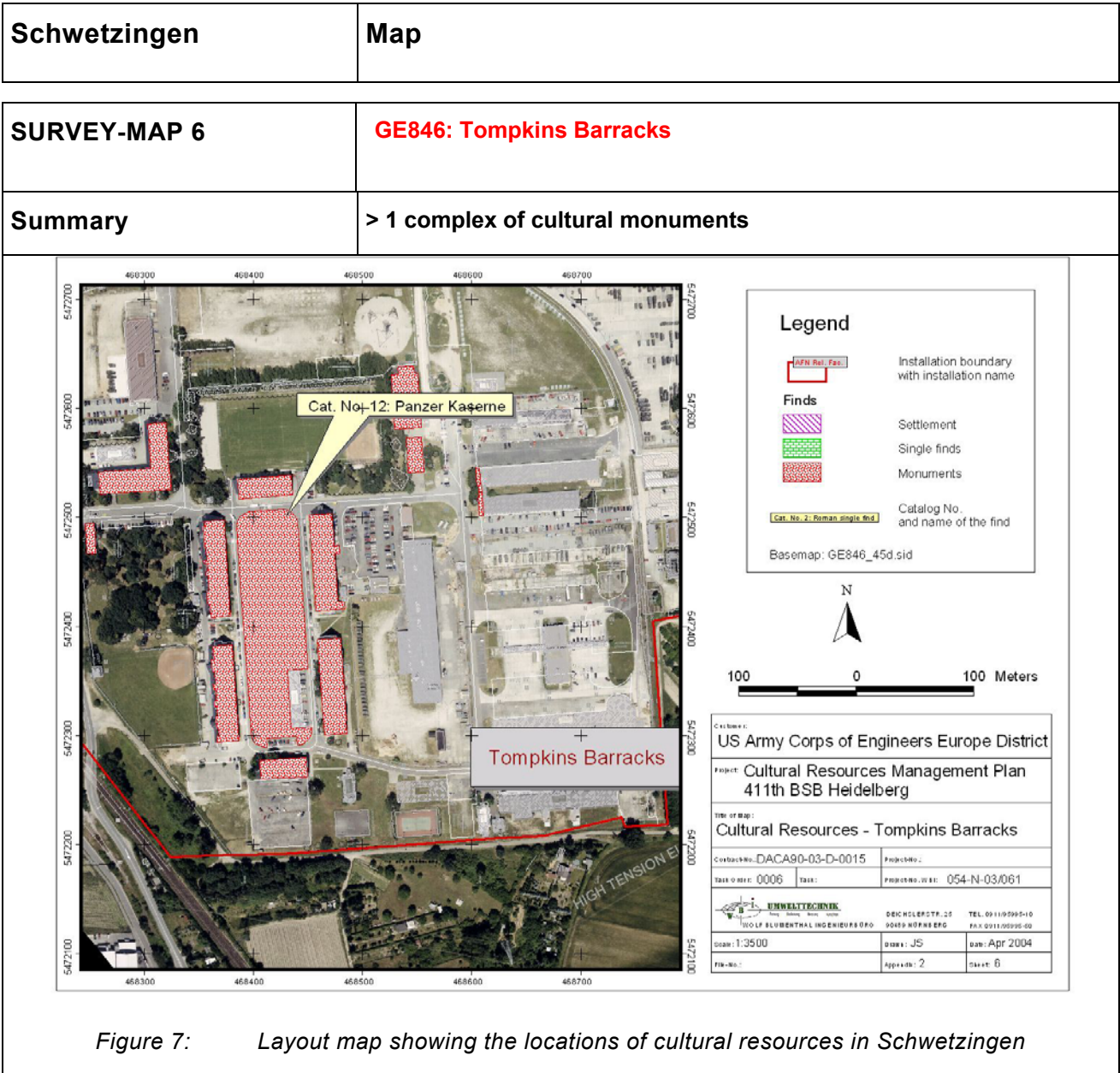



Figure 5: Layout map showing the locations of cultural resources in Heidelberg Hospital








### 6.3 Findings


Heidelberg		<b>Campbell Barracks</b> <b>Mark Twain Village</b>
Catalog No. 1		 Archeological Site
<b>Roman Road</b>		
Lot No.: no number	Field position:	Field name:
<p><b>Roman Road</b></p> <p>Campbell Barracks and Mark Twain Village are located directly adjacent to the Roman Road, which runs southwards through Rohrbach. No historic buildings are known of, but experience has shown that diverse historic relics (e.g. sanctification altars, rest stops and single finds) must be reckoned with along Roman Roads, in addition to the actual historic road construction. Furthermore, material remains of Roman settlements are presumed to exist (Roman vicus) in the more distant surroundings of the barracks and/or the housing area around the barracks (i.e. Mark Twain Village). Only word-of-mouth information and presumptions exist to date. Therefore no sites could be delimited on the maps.</p>		
<b>Sources:</b>	Current inventory of archeological resources, Kurpfälz. Museum, for the LfD Baden-Württemberg (UNESCO-List)	

Heidelberg		<b>AFN Relay Facility</b>
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Catalog No. 2	Survey Map 1 – Cat. No. 2	 Archeological Site
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<b>Single finds from the Roman-Germanic Period</b>		
Lot No.: 32450	Field position:	Field name:
<p><b>Single finds from the Roman-Germanic Period</b></p> <p><b>Cat No. 2a)</b> Archeological site No. 367 (LfD BW) is located near the Relay Facility between the antenna and sewage treatment plant. This is a single find dating back to the Roman-Germanic period. The site is only approximately delimited, and merely allows conclusions to be drawn concerning a possible settlement either within the premises of the Relay Station or its immediate surroundings. Thus, in keeping with the German law on the preservation of cultural resources (Denkmalgesetz), this zone is declared an area that presumably contains archeological evidence.</p> <p><b>Cat No. 2b)</b> Two further sites (LfD BW, No. 369 and 370) are located close to this area. Both are located on the southern bank of the Neckar, single finds from the Roman era (spearheads) being found at each site. They are only indirectly connected to the Relay Facility premises, being indicative of the important riverbank (and thus traffic) location of this installation.</p>		
<b>Sources:</b>	Current inventory of archeological resources, Kurpfälz. Museum, for the LfD Baden-Württemberg (UNESCO-List)	

Heidelberg		<b>Campbell Barracks</b>
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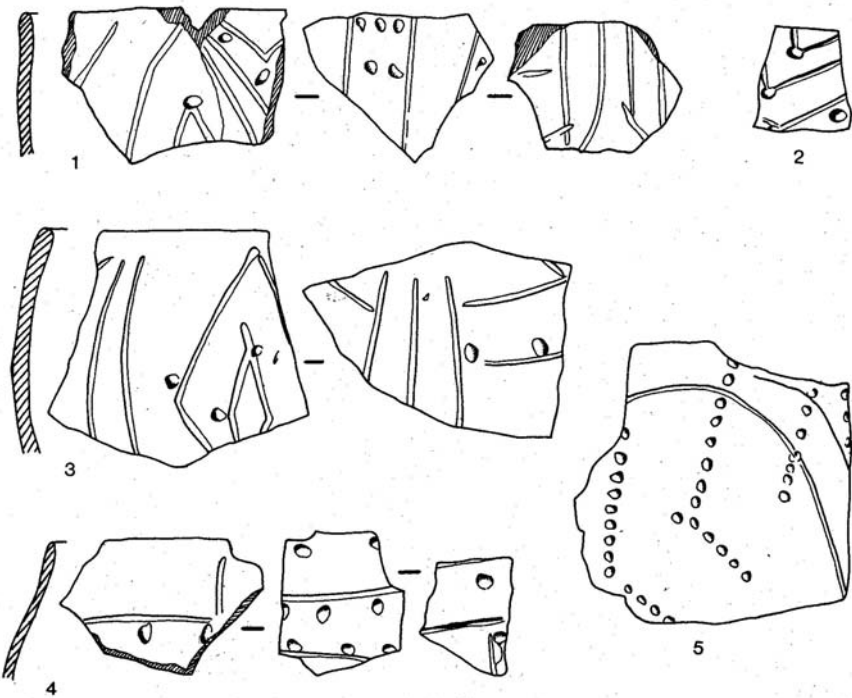
Catalog No. 3	Survey Map 2 – Cat. No. 3	 Archeological Site
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<b>Remnants from a Bandkeramik Settlement</b>		
Lot No.: 2577	Field position:	Field name:
<p><b>Remnants from a Bandkeramik (linear pottery) Settlement</b></p> <p>Settlement house profiles (house pits) were discovered at 5 sites during construction of the kaserne in 1937 (LfD BW, Site No. 336). These finds are in close proximity to a Bandkeramik settlement dug in 1901, thus it is assumed that this is also early Neolithic evidence. The evidence is reported to be between 0,5 and 1,30 m below the surface of the earth. A second report of Bandkeramik finds ensued in 1985. Further, possibly very shallow finds, must be anticipated on the premises of the Barracks.</p>		
<b>Sources:</b>	Current inventory of archeological resources, Kurpfälz. Museum, for the LfD Baden-Württemberg (UNESCO-List)	


Heidelberg		<b>Mark Twain Village</b>
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Catalog No. 4	Survey Map 2 – Cat. No. 4	 Archeological Site
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Graves, Remnants of a Settlement and Single Finds		
Lot No.: no number	Field position:	Field name:
<p><b>Graves, Remnants of a Settlement and Single Finds</b></p> <p>Generally, Mark Twain Village is to be seen as a potential area with Neolithic archeological evidence and possibly also resources from other historic periods, as numerous finds have been found in the immediate vicinity. The first finds and sondage excavations were made around 1901, the entire – formerly open - area having been developed in the interim. Nevertheless, every excavation in this area is possibly linked with the discovery of historic relics.</p> <p>Four graves, including a twin burial are impossible to date (LfD BW, No. 337). They are located directly next to the Roman Road, which originally also led to an execution place on the Galgenberg, thus these could be the burial sites of persons executed in medieval or early modern times.</p> <p>The sites (LfD BW, No. 338, 339, 340, 341, 342) are located near the Roman Road, Kirchgartenstrasse (former district T) and Turnerstrasse. The remnants of a Neolithic settlement and single finds were first dug in 1901. Over 600 pieces of evidence, dating back to the Bandkeramik (linear pottery) period, were found, including Silex tools and stone axes.</p>		

<p><b>Finds:</b> <b>(Remains of a Neolithic Settlement)</b></p>	 <p>Röm.-German. Zentralmuseum (1976)</p>
<p><b>Sources:</b></p>	<p>Römisch-Germanisches Zentralmuseum (Hrsg.) (1976): Archäologisches Kondolenzblatt, Urgeschichte, Römerzeit, Frühmittelalter.- Sonderdruck aus Heft 4. Current inventory of archeological resources, Kurpfälz. Museum, for the LfD Baden-Württemberg (UNESCO-List) and list of the LfD Karlsruhe</p>

Heidelberg		<b>Patrick Henry Village</b>
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Catalog No. 5	Survey Map 3 – Cat. No. 5	 Archeological Site
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<b>Graves, Remnants of Settlements and Single Finds</b>
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Lot No.: no number	Field position:	Field name:
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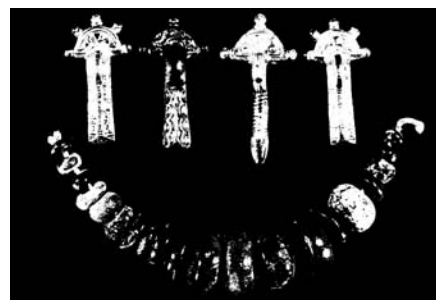
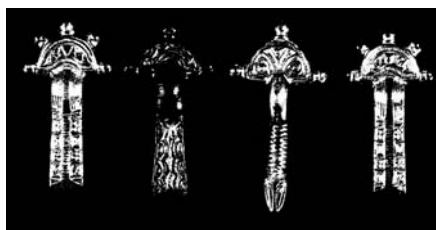
**Graves, Remnants of Settlements and Single Finds**



To date, no archeological resources are known of in Patrick Henry Village. There have however also been no investigations thus far, and old finds are not known. The village of Hegenichhof is located close to Patrick Henry Village in the west. Remains of a Roman settlement (LfD BW, No. 425), the medieval deserted settlement Altstetten (LfD BW, No. 682), remnants of a Roman settlement and a Roman lance head (single find) (LfD BW, No. 762/763) have been found there. This evidence is indicative of an expansive area with possible settlement finds in the western and southern part of Patrick Henry Village.

These are supplemented by a considerable number of other find sites on the immediate southern boundary of the housing area, approximately level with South Gettysburg Avenue. This borders on the Autobahn exit Heidelberg-Schwetzingen-Süd, which was established in the former district of Gäulschlag/Waldspitzen. Remnants of a Roman settlement (LfD BW, No. 431 and 737) and Germanic graves (LfD BW, No. 433) were found in the center of the autobahn intersection during construction work. Further Roman finds were also discovered during subsequent alterations to the Autobahn exit. These sites have been delimited on the Map.

**Finds:**

**Material Remains of Roman Settlement**



<p><b>Material Remains of Roman Settlement</b></p>	 <p>Roman lance head</p>	
<p><b>Sources:</b></p>	<p>Current inventory of archeological resources, Kurpfälz. Museum, for the LfD Baden-Württemberg (UNESCO-List) and list of the LfD Karlsruhe</p>	



Heidelberg		<b>Campbell Barracks</b>
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Catalog No. 6	Survey Map 2 – Cat. No. 6	● Building or Cultural Site
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<b>Campbell Barracks, former Großdeutschlandkaserne</b>		
Lot No.: no number	Field position: Rohrbach/Römerstraße	Field name:

### Campbell Barracks

Campbell Barracks is located on the old Roman Road. The former “Großdeutschlandkaserne” was originally constructed as a kaserne for the German infantry in 1937. At first unnamed, the new installation was designated Großdeutschland-Kaserne after Austria became part of the German Reich in March 1938. After World War II, the kaserne became headquarters of the US forces.

Campbell Barracks, due to its historic and architectural documentary value, has been included in the list of cultural resources within Heidelberg-Rohrbach (final notification on 14 March 1995). The buildings have been appraised as a complex. The Baudenkmalbehörde (Historic Building and Monument Services Office) has furnished detailed reasons for this decision.

The caserne consists of a long entrance building along the Roman Road and various parallel-aligned buildings arranged around a central square. It is a linear installation based on a pavilion system often used for military installations. The street-facing side of the entrance building has an impressive sand stone façade in monumental heroic design.

As opposed to other casernes from the same period, the building ensemble has a representative character and was therefore classified as federal architecture. Thus, the former *Grossdeutschlandkaserne* represents an architectural historic source for the time it was built. The buildings gained an additional historical political significance after its conversion to the U.S. Forces Headquarters. It has been declared a monument primarily based on scientific and historical aspects. There is a public interest in preserving the kaserne for its documentary value.

### Historic Building Occupancy

When completed in 1937, the new Grossdeutschlandkaserne became home of the 100<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment’s headquarters, its 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion, and its two regimental support companies. The regimental staff occupied the north wing of what is now building 7; the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion staff had the south wing. Buildings 3 and 5 were the Kantine with a dining facility, recreation room, and a snack bar, where troops could buy food and drinks when off duty. The upper floors of building 3 and 5 provided living quarters for the staff

of these facilities, usually retired career soldiers and their families.

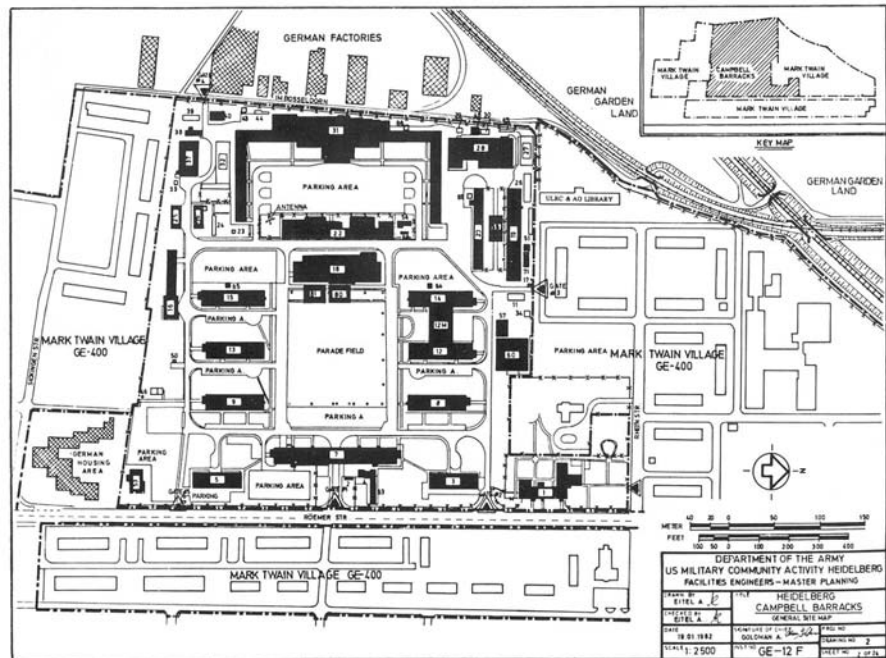
The 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, and 3<sup>rd</sup> (rifle) Companies of the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion were billeted in buildings 9, 13 and 8, respectively; the 4<sup>th</sup> (heavy weapons) Company in building 15; the 13<sup>th</sup> (cannon) Company in building 14; and the 14<sup>th</sup> (antitank) Company in building 12.

Building 31 (south) provided stables for the horses of the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion staff and the 4<sup>th</sup> (heavy weapons) Company, while building 31 (north) had stables for the regimental staff and the 13<sup>th</sup> (cannon) Company. Building 16 contained quarantine stalls for sick and injured horses. Arms rooms were in buildings 28 and 37. The regimental blacksmith was in building 25. The section of building 31 connecting building 31 south and 31 north was a riding ring. Building 18 was a drill hall. The parade ground to the west of building 7 has been a parade ground since the caserne was built. As can be seen on the 1948 aerial photograph below, the Keyes Building (Bldg. 1) was originally not part of the caserne. Building 1, which has provided offices for the commanders in chief and chiefs of staff since 1948, was named in honor of Lieutenant General Geoffrey Keyes, U.S. Army, on 17 January 1974. Lieutenant Keyes served in Heidelberg as the commander of the Seventh Army from September 1945 to March 1946, and as Commander of the Third Army until January 1947.

**Campbell Barracks,**  
1948  
(from HQ  
USAREUR/7A:  
Camp. Bks., The  
Story of a Caserne)



## Campbell Barracks Installation Map of 1982



Until the end of WW II the Keyes Building, which now houses the offices of the Commander in Chief USAREUR and Deputy Commander in Chief, USAREUR, was added to the original structure between May and September 1951. When the Seventh Army and USAREUR Headquarters merged in December 1966, the second-floor suite in the south wing of the Keyes Building became the office of the Deputy Commander in Chief, USAREUR, and the office of the Chief of Staff, HQ USAREUR/7A, moved to the ground floor.

The Chief of Staff's office has several points of interest that reflect its history as part of the original ballroom complex. On the west wall, for example, a large map is surrounded by wooden paneling. Originally this space had two large swinging doors that connected the room directly to the ballroom. The wall above the fireplace on the north side is decorated with the arms of Kaiser Wilhelm I., the eagle of the German Empire, and the coats of arms of Heidelberg and Mannheim. The windows on the south side overlooking the patio are flanked by inlaid wood panels showing scenes of the Mannheim and Heidelberg castles and the coats of arms of the two cities.

These coats of arms are also in the lead-glass windows of the building's lobby (see photo below). These windows were custom-made in 1938 by the Munich firm *Werkstatt Firma Meyer*. The figure on the left is a 13<sup>th</sup> century knight; the words *Für Minne* (for Minne) proclaim this to be a knight of chivalry who fights in the name of the woman he loves. The right-hand panel shows a *Landsknecht* (a mercenary soldier of the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries) and the words *Für Sold* (for pay). The center panel shows a World War I soldier and the words *Für Volk und Reich* (for the people and the empire), which would have had special significance to the National Socialists meaning to the concepts of a German people and a German empire.

**Lead-glass windows  
(Keyes Building),  
1938**



The chandeliers in the lobbies next to the Commander in Chief's and Chief of Staff's offices also date from 1938. The stairway leading to the basement has an interesting iron grill with a design of barrels, grapes, wineglasses, and the word *Trinkstube* (drinking room), indicating that the original officers mess was used as a tavern.

The landscaped gardens around the Keyes Building with their majestic trees some 10 to 15 years older than the building itself, add to the building's distinctive appearance. Next to the entrances to most buildings on Campbell Barracks, representations of soldiers from various periods of German history are carved in the red sandstone.

The four figures above the main gate to Campbell Barracks on Römerstrasse symbolize key periods in German history. The figure on the left represents the first part of this century from World War I through the German Third Reich of the 1930s and early 1940s; the figure second from the left symbolizes the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, German Unification, and the establishment of the German Empire of 1871; the figure second from the right is a Hessian dragoon of 1806; and the figure on the far right represents a Württemberg light infantryman (*Jäger*) of 1805.



**Sculptures at the  
Römerstrasse Gate  
(Bldg. 7)**



**Campbell Barracks,  
Gate**



**Keyes Building  
Stairwell**



**Keyes Building  
Furniture**



**Keyes Building  
Wooden Roof  
Construction**





**Bldg. 13:  
Former Gun Rack**



**Carved Sandstone  
Entrances**







**Carved Sandstone Entrances**



**Bldg. 31: Wallpaper**



<p><b>Bldg. 31: Wallpaper</b></p>	
<p><b>Bldg. 31: Former Stables</b></p>	
<p><b>Sources:</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Cultural resources inventory of the City of Heidelberg at the Lower Denkmalschutzbehörde (notification, dated 14 March 1995)</li> <li>-Campbell Barracks – The Story of a Caserne (published by USAREUR History Office)</li> <li>-Site Visit</li> </ul>

Heidelberg		<b>Heidelberg Hospital</b>
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Catalog No. 7	Survey Map 4 – Cat. No. 7	● <i>Building or Cultural Site</i>
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<b>Former Drill Hall</b>		
Lot No.: no number	Field position:	Field name:

### Former Drill Hall

The Nachrichten Kaserne (Heidelberg Hospital) was constructed as a unified complex between 1938 and 1940. Due to far-reaching alterations to the majority of buildings, excluding the former Drill Hall (Bldg. 3618), the entire installation as a complex is not a cultural resource as defined in the law on the preservation of historic buildings and cultural sites (Denkmalschutzgesetz). This was determined by the LfD Baden-Württemberg in a letter dated 3 April 1995. Building 3618 (i.e. the former Drill Hall), as an individual building, is however to be seen as a cultural resource and is registered as such.

The Drill Hall has a roof construction (Hetzer framing) that was typical for hall buildings until the 1930s. The former drill hall, and adjacent riding hall, are the only known examples of this type of structural engineering with wooden framing in Baden-Württemberg.

### Roof Construction of Former Drill Hall (Bldg. 3618)



**Roof Construction  
of Former Drill Hall**



(Photos: 411<sup>th</sup> BSB DPW)

**Sources:**



Letter, dated 3 April 1995



Heidelberg		<b>Mark Twain Village</b>
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Catalog No. 8	Survey Map 2 – Cat. No. 8	● Building or Cultural Site
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Garrison Church		
Lot No.: no number	Field position:	Field name:
<p><b>Garrison Church</b></p> <p>To date, there are no buildings registered as cultural monuments in Mark Twain Village. The final decision on the cultural significance of the Garrison Church (Bldg 3745) is still pending.</p> <p>The church will be included in the provisional list as review case. The building will be treated as a cultural monument (according to § 2 DSchG) until further investigations have clarified whether or not it is a cultural resource.</p>		

Heidelberg		Mark Twain Village
Catalog No. 9	Survey Map 2 – Cat. No. 9	● Building or Cultural Site
<b>Former Villa Fuchs</b>		
Lot No.: no number	Field position: Häusserstr. 8	Field name:
<p><b>Former Villa Fuchs</b></p> <p>This freestanding building consists of a 3-floor former industrialist's villa, constructed in the 1870s, with an annex on the southern side, and a further 2-floor wing on the north side of the building, that was attached later. The original fencing still exists. The ornamented oriel window facing "Bunsenstrasse" has colored lead glass panes.</p> <p>The building is classified as cultural monument for scientific and artistic reasons, due to the high quality design of the building and its historical importance from an architectural and town construction point of view.</p>		
<b>Finds:</b>		
<b>Sources:</b>	<a href="http://www.bsbdpw.heidelberg.army.mil/historic/haeuserstr/HAESSTXT.htm">http://www.bsbdpw.heidelberg.army.mil/historic/haeuserstr/HAESSTXT.htm</a>	

Heidelberg		Patrick Henry Village
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Catalog No. 10	Survey Map 3 – Cat. No. 10	● Building or Cultural Site
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<b>Hall Church</b>
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Bldg. # : 4501	Field position:	Field name:
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**Hall Church**




The church (Bldg 4501), located in the center of the housing area, was probably built in 1953 and has not been altered since. It is a simple hall church with a vestry and congregational center attached, and a central apse in the east.

The church will be included in the provisional list as review case. The building will be treated as a cultural monument (according to § 2 DSchG) until further investigations have clarified whether or not it is a cultural resource.


The housing area itself was reviewed by the Landesamt für Denkmalpflege in 2003 as a potential protected building ensemble that represents a typical American military housing area. However, it was agreed that the village does not have the characteristics to be included into the monument list.




**Bldg. # 4501,  
Hall Church**



<p><b>Bldg. # 4501, Hall Church</b></p>	
<p><b>PHV, Housing Area</b></p>	 
<p><b>Sources:</b></p>	<p>Memo, dated 5 March 2003</p>



<b>Germersheim</b>		<b>Germersheim Army Depot</b>
<b>Catalog No. 11</b>	<b>Survey Map 5 – Cat. No. 11</b>	 <i>Archeological Site</i>
<b>Barrows</b>		
Lot No.: no number	Field position:	FIELD NAME:
<p>Barrows</p> <p>Three sites are listed (LfD Rheinland-Pfalz, No. 3, 13 and 25) for Germersheim Army Depot. These are all barrows, albeit already damaged. Special protection is necessary for the flat graves that are often found in association with barrow sites.</p>		
<b>Sources:</b>	Current inventory of archeological resources of LfD Rheinland-Pfalz, Außenstelle Speyer	

<b>Schwetzingen</b>		<b>Tompkins Barracks</b>
<b>Catalog No. 12</b>	<b>Survey Map 6 – Cat. No.12</b>	● <i>Building or Cultural Site</i>
Former Panzer Kaserne		
Lot No.: no number	Field position:	Field name:
<p><b>Former Panzer Kaserne</b></p> <p>The former Panzer Kaserne in Schwetzingen was built in 1938. It has been used by American Forces, who renamed it Tompkins Barracks, since 1945. It is included in the list of cultural monuments, primarily for scientific and regional historical reasons. The cultural features are to be found in the guards' house with enclosure (relief: "the armored man" on the gable wall), four soldiers' quarters, the tank garage, kitchen building and headquarters (Bldg. 4241, 4251, 4222, 4253, 4242, 4226, 4260, 4233), as well as the former fire station and gymnasium. They form a complex together with the parade field. The front façades of buildings # 4235 and 4236 are also protected. No other buildings are included.</p>		
<b>Guards house</b>	 	
<b>Protected Buildings and Parade Field</b>		
<b>Sources:</b>	Cultural resources inventory of the City of Heidelberg at the Lower Denkmalschutzbehörde (letters, dated 19 October 1999 and 24 February 2000).	

## 7. MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

### 7.1 GENERAL MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION BASED ON THE LEGAL BACKGROUND

Before the start of any construction project, the possibility of adverse effects on historic buildings, sites and structures, and archeological resources needs to be considered and evaluated. If a known historically protected resource is going to be impacted by a planned project, prior approval is required from the Host Nation authorities. However, historic buildings and sites are not always protected by law. Not every old building has the potential for historic preservation while other, rather new buildings or ensembles may be listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The final decision whether a building or structure will be listed in the this register is made by the Landesamt für Denkmalpflege (State Authority for the Protection of Cultural Resources) after extensive research. If the status of a historic building or structure has not been evaluated prior to a construction project, the Host Nation authorities should be informed. A detailed description of structures that are subject to alterations, demolition, refurbishing or renovations should be sent to the Bundesvermögensamt (Federal Assets Office) and the Landesamt für Denkmalpflege.

The following checklist will help to identify and evaluate possible negative impacts for proposed construction projects:

Screening Questions	Yes	No
Does the proposed project or its associated components occur within the vicinity of the following:		
A structure, district or site which is on the World Heritage List or on the Host Nation's equivalent of the National Register of Historic Places (Denkmaliste)		
An area known to contain or considered likely to contain archeological sites or other prehistoric resources		

If one of the questions above is answered with "yes", the proposed project needs to be reviewed and approved by the Host Nation authorities. If all questions are answered with "no," a more detailed investigation may be necessary:

Historic Buildings and Structures	Yes	No
Are any of the buildings impacted by the proposed project older than 50 years?		
If the answer is "yes," please proceed through this questionnaire and answer the questions using available information:		
Construction year of the building/structure _____		
Name of architect _____		
Historic use of building _____		
Current use of building _____		
Dates of renovations or major <b>facade</b> alterations _____ _____		
Dates of renovations or major <b>indoor</b> alterations _____ _____		
Will the proposed project result in the demolition or dismantling of, or alteration to a historic structure or building?		
Will the proposed project result in the demolition or dismantling of, or alteration to a structure that is not historic but which is in the general vicinity or field of vision of a historic structure or site?		

Archeological Resources	Yes	No
Is the area impacted by the proposed project in the vicinity of an archeological site?		
Have archeological excavations taken place on the site or in the vicinity in the past?		
Will the proposed project involve ground-disturbing activity, such as construction, off-road vehicle use, firing heavy weapons, or installing underground utility lines?		

Appendix 2 contains a standard form that should be completed and submitted to the Landesamt für Denkmalpflege and the responsible Bundesvermögensamt (a German and an English version is available). After notification, the authorities will decide if mitigation measures are necessary or if further approvals are required to proceed with the project.

Historic structures and archeological sites that are already listed in the (State) Register of Historic Places (Denkmalliste) require special maintenance. These structures and the respective management guidelines are detailed in Chapter 7.2.

Generally, historic sites must be managed in a manner ensuring that all possible negative impacts on historic structures and archeological resources are avoided or minimized. This includes thorough project planning that considers all eventualities. In

addition to this Management Plan, the use of the Environmental Review Guide (U.S. Army, July 2002) is recommended whenever new projects/activities are designed and planned. Furthermore, historic sites should be continuously monitored and available maps continuously updated. The experts from the Landesdenkmalamt should be consulted whenever a potential historic site has not been evaluated or assessed prior to a construction project.

Heavy vehicle use should be prohibited or limited on archeological sites or potential archeological sites. Whenever unexpected objects are detected, the authorities should be notified for evaluation.

The Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan should be updated annually and should undergo a major revision every five years to maintain a current inventory of Cultural Resources on the installation.

It is recommended, that all findings be implemented into a BSB-wide GIS to enable an overlay of different features that may have an impact on cultural resources. The use of a GIS will help determine current and future mission impacts on cultural resources, and support communication between the appropriate installation offices. The GIS should be accessible to Master Planning and other departments whose activities may interfere with potential and actual cultural resources management. It must be assured that cultural resources data is current, compatible with existing installation maps, and that the GIS manager has access to the data.

## **7.2 MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE 411<sup>TH</sup> BSB HEIDELBERG**

### **7.2.1 Management Plan for Archeological Finds**

#### **Archeological Sites**

Archeological Finds were identified on three installations within the 411<sup>th</sup> BSB Heidelberg: these are Mark Twain Village, Campbell Barracks and Germersheim Army Depot. The archeological sites were partly detected more than 100 years ago and were then also documented and analyzed. However, it can be assumed, that further material remains are present in the area of both MTV and Campbell Barracks. The finds originate from settlements dating to the Linear Pottery Culture, the oldest human settlement structures known. The relics are widely scattered and it is likely that they have been relocated during modern cultivation and construction processes. Thus, a wide area is protected for excavation, so that at least some remains can be documented in case of a construction measure at MTV, Heidelberg Hospital or Campbell Barracks.

The Staatliches Hochbauamt Heidelberg (Mr. Lieb) was already notified about a planned construction of a new NATO building at the location of the current building # 53. As a number of single finds are documented within the area, it can be expected that further remains may be found on the construction site. The Hochbauamt, which is commissioned with the project, has already initiated a preliminary soil survey.

However, the authorities must be notified in case of any new finds during excavation works.

Archeological resources are also present at Germersheim Army Depot. The barrows (presumably dated to the Hallstatt period) that were already identified are widely destroyed. It is to be expected that other barrows are still present in the area, possibly flat barrows. The area concerned is the western part of the Depot. Excavation works in this area must be reported to the authorities in advance.

Patrick Henry Village is bordering on an archeological site (Roman settlement, Catalog # 5 in the Cultural Resources Inventory). The U.S. Army has inquired for new land south and west of the current installation border, however, it is still unknown if the City of Heidelberg will grant this request. As current force protection standards demand a 45 m clearance zone between the fence and the nearest buildings, there is currently no space for the construction of new buildings. In case of an extension, AAFES will build a new shopping center south of the installation.

The planned western extension includes the construction of various community facilities (school, bank, shoppette, etc.). The area is located in the vicinity of several deserted settlements from various eras. Thus, it is likely that the local authorities will monitor any excavation works both areas.

## **7.2.2 Management Plan for Historic Buildings and Structures, and other Cultural Resources**

Historic buildings were identified within three of the 411<sup>th</sup> BSB installations. Protected buildings and building ensembles that were listed by the Authority for the Protection of Cultural Resources are present at

- Campbell Barracks, protected in his entity
- Heidelberg Hospital (former drill hall, bldg. # 3618 is protected) and
- Tompkins Barracks (also protected as an entity)

No detailed guidelines are provided by the authorities, other than the general legal provisions for protected buildings and monuments. The following paragraphs contain recommendations for the maintenance and protection of the protected objects.

### **Campbell Barracks (former Grossdeutschlandkaserne)**

The currently planned projects for Campbell Barracks (see chapter 4.3) were already coordinated with the responsible authorities. The major changes that will occur is a replacement of windows with safety glass. For this purpose, the stained glass windows in Keyes Building will also be removed. It is recommended that the windows will be displayed at an appropriate place within the kaserne.

If protected buildings are renovated or refurbished, the original character of the building must be sustained. This refers to sandstone facades, windows, and interior decoration. If windows are blocked up, at least the window frame structure should be maintained to indicate the former setting. Changes in the interior decoration should

not change the overall structure. Original building materials should be used, if changes or renovations are necessary. It is recommended to keep the historic furniture and accessories in place, as far as possible. This refers to furniture (e.g. in Keyes Building) , the former gun racks (Bldg. 13) and also the horse rings outside the former stable. The wrought-iron hand rails should also be maintained as long as they are from historic origin.

If modernizations of the infrastructure are necessary, the room heights should be maintained.

The former use of the buildings can remain visible by preserving individual former structures as far as possible. The old gun racks, for example, still indicate the former use of the building as a troop kaserne.

The furniture in Keyes building that does not belong to the original furnishing of the building is thus not protected by law and may be removed if necessary. However, the exact origin of the furniture is unknown.

### **Heidelberg Hospital**

The former drill hall at Heidelberg Hospital has a roof construction (Hetzer framing) that was typical for hall buildings until the 1930s. The former drill hall, and adjacent riding hall, are the only known examples of this type of structural engineering with wooden framing in Baden-Württemberg. The building was declared a historic protected building by the Landesamt für Denkmalpflege (State Authority for the Protection of Cultural Resources) according to an evaluation following a site visit on 15 February 1995. Any renovations and restorations should be supervised by an expert company for historic buildings and building materials.

### **Tompkins Barracks**

Tompkins Barracks is listed as a historic building ensemble, such as described above for Campbell Barracks. Generally, the original outer appearance of the kaserne should be preserved and the structure of the 1930s kaserne maintained. A replacement of the original windows and entrance doors is possible for security reasons. However, the original character should be maintained by using materials that resemble the original ones in color, surface structure, size, shape, etc. The interior should also be modified only by using original or appropriate materials. It is recommended to document the original condition of the building photographically prior to every modification.

In addition to these recommendations, the authorities for the protection of cultural resources are obliged to provide advice for the selection of building materials, building modifications, modifications of land use, etc. If construction projects are assigned to the Staatliches Hochbauamt, their representative will initiate and coordinate the contact to the respective authorities and, if necessary, the permit procedures.

## 8. PARTNERING AND FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

### 8.1 PARTNERING OPPORTUNITIES

The local German States are responsible for archeological and cultural resources. The so-called “Landesämter für Denkmalpflege“ (State Authorities for the Protection of Cultural Resources) will provide information and consultation for each significant cultural resource. The State Authority will also help to classify the priority of the resource and estimates the chances of sponsoring by third parties.

### 8.2 FUNDS

#### 8.2.1 Federal Funds

The list provided below is not a comprehensive list of funding resources. It may change within the 5-year period of this plan and therefore needs to be updated regularly.

##### *Bundesverwaltungsamt*

The Federal Administrative Office (Bundesverwaltungsamt) grants federal funds for cultural projects and measures that are of significant national interest. In addition to music, theatre and literature, a specific historic monument protection program was initiated to preserve national historic monuments. Funding is available for immobile monuments such as historic buildings, historic parks and gardens and archeological sites. Grants are awarded only if no other funding source is available. If other funds may be available, the funding can be granted as a loan. One prerequisite for this grant is that the German Länder (States) provide at least the same amount of funding.

Bundesverwaltungsamt

50728 Köln

ph.: 01888-358-0

Website: <http://www.bundesverwaltungsamt.de>

Referat II B2

Mr. Knoop –4531

Fax: 01888-358-2890

#### **Baden-Württemberg**

##### *Landesdenkmalamt Baden-Württemberg*

The Baden-Württemberg State Authority for the Protection of Cultural Resources awards grants for the protection, restoration and maintenance of cultural monuments as long as their maintenance expenses exceed maintenance costs of comparable, not protected objects. All measures must comply with historic preservation standards and must be coordinated with the Landesdenkmalamt in advance.



Landesdenkmalamt Baden-Württemberg  
Mörikestrasse 12  
70178 Stuttgart  
ph.: 0711-1694-9  
Fax: 0711-1694-513  
E-Mail: [poststelle@lda.bwl.de](mailto:poststelle@lda.bwl.de)  
Website: <http://www.landесdenkmalamt-bw.de>

*Klimaschutz Plus – CO<sub>2</sub> Minderungsprogramm (Climate Protection Plus - CO<sub>2</sub> Reduction Program)*

The Baden-Württemberg State Government supports renovation and modernization measures for reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emission. Funding is available for renovations to energy systems for facilities with a high energy consumption and long-term utilization such as swimming pools, hospitals, theaters, administrative buildings, etc. Measures eligible for funding include the installation of low energy heating systems, insulation, ventilation, and the installation of regenerative energy systems.

KEA Klimaschutz- und Energieagentur  
Baden-Württemberg GmbH  
Griesbachstr. 10  
Mr. Sawillion –18  
Fax: 0721-98471-20  
E-Mail: [info@kea-bw.de](mailto:info@kea-bw.de)  
Website: <http://www.klimaschutz-plus.baden-wuerttemberg.de>

76185 Karlsruhe  
ph. 0721-98471-0

**Rheinland-Pfalz**

*Landesamt für Denkmalpflege Rheinland-Pfalz*

Details on the Rheinland-Pfalz program for the preservation of historic monuments are to be requested directly from the Landesamt für Denkmalpflege (State Authority for the Protection of Cultural Resources).

Landesamt für Denkmalpflege  
Schillerstraße 44  
55116 Mainz  
ph: (06131) 2016-0  
Fax: (06131) 2016-111

## 8.2.2 Funds from Foundations

It is generally difficult to obtain funds for historic buildings and archeological sites from foundations. There are only very few institutions and foundations that fund scientifically significant or valuable historic buildings and sites.

### *Deutsche Stiftung Denkmalschutz*

The German Foundation for the Protection of Cultural Resources (Deutsche Stiftung Denkmalschutz) supports the preservation of cultural monuments in their original state as well as the reconstruction of partly damaged monuments. Funding is available for historic buildings, monuments, technical monuments, and archeological sites and monuments. However, availability of funding and eligibility for application is limited. The amount of funding depends on the public interest in the object and the economic interest of the proprietor.

Koblenzer Straße 75  
ph.: 0228-95738-0  
E-Mail: [info@denkmalschutz.de](mailto:info@denkmalschutz.de)

D-53177 Bonn  
Fax: 0228-95738-23  
Website: <http://www.denkmalschutz.de>

### *Deutsche Bundesstiftung Umwelt*

The Federal Environmental Foundation (Deutsche Bundesstiftung Umwelt) offers support for innovative model projects on the protection and preservation of cultural resources of national significance with regard to detrimental environmental impacts.

Deutsche Bundesstiftung Umwelt  
An der Bornau 2  
ph.: 0541-9633-0  
E-Mail: [info@dbu.de](mailto:info@dbu.de)

49090 Osnabrück  
Fax: 0541-9633-190  
Website: <http://www.dbu.de>

If a historic building or site is exceptionally valuable, it is possible to contact further foundations, e.g. for scientific research and evaluation. In such cases, however, the experts from the LfD or self-employed experts should have already been contacted. Only then can such applications be professionally made.

Copies of Forms/Project Request Formats are not available. The mentioned authorities, however, also assist in applications for such support.

Municipal Agencies should be contacted as potential funding sources. Additional allowances may be granted for renovations if energy saving modifications are performed.

### 8.2.3 U.S. Government Funds

#### *VENN FUNDS*

VENN (High **V**isibility **E**nvironmental **C**onservation) funding is generally granted to environmental projects and programs for efforts to preserve natural and cultural resources.

#### *Facilities Sustainment, Restoration and Modernization program (SRM)*

The Facilities Sustainment, Restoration and Modernization (SRM) program, (formerly Real Property Maintenance) provides funds to keep the DoD's inventory of facilities in good working order, (i.e., day-to-day maintenance requirements). In addition, it provides resources for the restoration of exceptionally old facilities, for facilities that have been damaged by fire, accident, or natural disasters, and for alterations to facilities to implement new or higher standards to accommodate new functions or mission.

#### *Army Legacy Program*

In 1990, the Legacy Resource Management Program was established to provide financial assistance to DoD efforts to preserve natural and cultural heritage. The program assists DoD in protecting and enhancing resources while supporting military readiness. A Legacy project may involve regional ecosystem management initiatives, habitat preservation efforts, archeological investigations, invasive species control, and/or monitoring and predicting migratory patterns of birds and animals.

Details on the Army Legacy program and its application procedure can be found on the Army Legacy Program website: <http://www.dodlegacy.org/>

### 8.2.4 INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

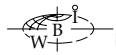
#### *The World Heritage Fund*

The World Heritage Fund is, together with the World Heritage List, one of the means to fulfill the UNESCO Convention's objectives. The resources of the Fund consist of the compulsory and voluntary contributions made by the States Parties to the Convention. During its annual sessions, the World Heritage Committee establishes the budget for the following calendar year. This depends on the income received and the balance available in the Fund's account.

The mandatory contribution to the World Heritage Fund is calculated at one percent of the country's contribution to UNESCO. The payment of these contributions is a requirement for the States Parties to be able to present themselves for election in the World Heritage Committee and for receiving technical cooperation and preparatory assistance.

Only cultural resources with extraordinary international significance are considered for UNESCO funding. The historic center of Heidelberg is currently on the preliminary list for the UNESCO heritage. Details on the World Heritage Funds can be obtained from the UNESCO website: [http://whc.unesco.org/ab\\_fund.htm](http://whc.unesco.org/ab_fund.htm).

Submitted by:



**UMWELTTECHNIK**

Wolf-Blumenthal-Ingenieurbüro

Nürnberg, 19 April 2004

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Dr. H. Schoger  
(Program Manager)

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Jessika Schoplick  
(Project Manager)

**APPENDIX 1**  
**SURVEY MAPS**

## **APPENDIX 2**

### **INSTRUCTION AND TEMPLATE FORM FOR HOST NATION NOTIFICATION**

# Info Sheet: Instructions for Host Nation Notification prior to Construction Projects

## **1. Construction projects including excavation activities**

If excavation works are involved in a planned construction project, further investigations may be required. These will be determined by the State authority for the protection of cultural resources (Landesdenkmalamt). No further steps are required for construction projects without excavation.

### **a) Approach to excavation activities**

Prior to any type of ground disturbance activity, the vicinity of approx. 250m must be checked for listed archeological sites. This applies to simple topsoil removal as well as for major excavation activities. If there are any sites known or suspected, the attached form should be used to notify the respective authorities. They will evaluate the situation and decide on the future proceedings.

If there are no objections by the Authority for the protection of cultural resources, the construction process with the usual approval procedure will be resumed.

### **b) Approach to unexpected findings of archeological resources**

If no cultural resources were identified prior to the construction but archeological resources or material remains are unexpectedly detected during excavations, construction activities must cease immediately and the authority for the protection of cultural resources notified. The attached form (Appendix 3) can be used for notification. A sketch, photos and a description should provide detailed information on the findings. The authorities will then decide on the further proceeding. If necessary, an expert will evaluate the situation on site.

### **c) Responsible authority**

Please send the completed notification form to the following address:

Landesamt für Denkmalpflege  
Bodendenkmalpflege  
Amalienstr. 36  
76133 Karlsruhe

It is recommended to submit the completed form also to the Bundesvermögensamt (Federal Assets Office), as this authority is the overall German contact for all issues concerning the administration of U.S. Army installations in Germany.

Oberfinanzdirektion Karlsruhe  
Bundesvermögensabteilung in Freiburg  
Stefan-Meier-Str. 70  
79104 Freiburg

## **2. Reconstruction and Demolition of Buildings**

A project review by the authorities is necessary if a planned construction involves major building alterations, such as the removal of building parts, restructuring of the building e.g. by the removal of walls or alterations to the façade. No further review or approval is normally necessary if the construction works are merely performed as maintenance measures. However, the authority for the protection of cultural resources should be notified of major maintenance and renovation measures for reasons of precaution.

**a) Approach to reconstruction and demolition measures**

Prior to any reconstruction, renovation or demolition it must be verified that the affected building(s) is (are) not listed on the respective heritage list as a protected building. However, as the authorities have not yet completed a comprehensive evaluation of all buildings on U.S. installations, it is generally recommended to notify the authorities of any construction measure that affect a building of an age of approximately 50/60 years or older.

If a protected or potentially protected building is affected by a construction project, the enclosed form should be used to notify the authorities of the planned project. It is recommended to provide as much information as possible using photos, sketches, building/floor plans etc. The responsible authority will then decide on the further proceeding of the case.

If there are no objections by the Authority for the protection of cultural resources, the construction process with the usual approval procedure will be resumed.

**b) Responsible authority**

Please send the completed notification form to the following address:

Landesamt für Denkmalpflege  
Baudenkmalpflege  
Moltkestr. 74  
76133 Karlsruhe

It is recommended to submit the completed form also to the Bundesvermögensamt (Federal Assets Office), as this authority is the overall German contact for all issues concerning the administration of U.S. Army installations in Germany.

Oberfinanzdirektion Karlsruhe  
Bundesvermögensabteilung in Freiburg  
Stefan-Meier-Strasse 70  
79104 Freiburg



**APPENDIX 3**  
**LANDESDENKMALGESETZE**  
**(STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACTS)**

**APPENDIX 4**  
**BACKGROUND INFORMATION**